The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

45th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, MAR. 30, 1863. No. 25.

Terms.

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Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
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April 15, 1861.

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING. JACOBS & BRO. have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They, ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Restaurant.

THE Chambersburg Street Restaurant, (recently Eckenrode's,) is now conducted by the undersigned. OYSTERS are done up in all styles: FRIED CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, TRIPE, BOILED EGGS, and a nice glass of ALE, can at all times be had.

CALL IN. The Saloon has been re-painted and fitted up in fine style.

BOLLINGER & BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 8, 1862.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.

ZACHARIAH MYERS.

Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Ready-made Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up his fall and winter stock of Clothing, consisting of Over Coats, in great variety, very cheap,

Dress Coats,
Business Coats,
Monkey Jackets,
Pantaloons, Vests,
Shirts, Drawers, &c. &c.

All of our own manufacture, and done up in the very best manner, and will be sold very cheap. Give us a call.

Gettysburg, Nov. 3, 1862.

Piano Tuning.

PROF. BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time not otherwise occupied to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

O Yes—O Yes—O Yes.

THE undersigned would most respectfully announce to the people of Gettysburg and it vicinity, that he intends to continue SALE CRYING, in its various branches, having taken out License for that purpose. Goods taken on commission and sold at as moderate charges as can be expected. H. G. CARR,

York st., Gettysburg, Dec 29, '62. 3m

Coopering.

JOHN CHRISMER is carrying on the Coopering business, in all its branches, in York street, Gettysburg. FLOUR BARRELS, in any desired quantity, made to order, at short notice, and at low profits. REPAIRING, of all kinds, attended to, promptly and cheaply.—Every effort will be made to render satisfaction to customers.

Dec. 29, 1862. 6m

New Fall and Winter

GOODS.—A. SCOTT & SON have in store and are now selling as cheap as the cheapest a good assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Merinoes, Cobergs, Delaines, Travelling Mixtures, Alpaccas, &c. Also—Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Over-coatings, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, &c.,

to which we invite the attention of buyers.—All we ask is an examination before purchasing elsewhere. A. SCOTT & SON.

Nov. 3, 1862.

Coal! Coal! Coal.

SHEADS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms, Cash.

Come One! Come All!

☞They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.

Feb. 24, 1862.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

Hanover Branch Railroad.

CHANGE OF HOURS.—On and after Monday, Jan. 5th, 1863, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave Hanover	Leave Junction
1st Train at 10, A. M.	1st Train at 11, A. M
2d do. at 4.30, P. M.	2d do. at 8.30, P. M.

The 10 A. M. train connects at Junction for Baltimore, Harrisburg, Columbia, and Harrisburg. The 4.30 P. M. train makes connection for Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, and the West

D. E. TRONE, Agent.

Hanover, Jan. 19, 1863.

Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Medicine, has this day been dissolved. The books of the firm will be found in the possession of Dr. Charles Horner, who will continue the practice.

☞Office one door above the Drug Store of Dr. R. Horner. CHARLES HORNER, ROBERT HORNER.

April 1, 1862.

FIRST-RATE Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, cheap at PICKING'S.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, or Old Homestead Tonic, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

FOR Gentlemen we have Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., as cheap as can be found elsewhere. A. SCOTT & SON.

GO to Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store and get his MEDICATED COUGH CANDY.

The Muse.

HOME.

More than building showy mansions,
More than dress and fine array,
More than domes of lofty steeples,
More than station, power, and sway—
Make your home both neat and tasteful,
Bright and pleasant, always fair,
Where each heart shall rest contented,
Grateful for each bounty there.

More than lofty swelling titles,
More than fashion's lurid glare,
More than Mammon's gilded honors,
More than thoughts can well compare—
See that home be made attractive
By surroundings pure and bright:
Trees, arranged with taste and order;
Flowers, with all their sweet delight.

Seek to make your home most lovely—
Let it be a smiling spot,
Where, in sweet contentment resting,
Care and sorrow are forgot;
Where the flowers and trees are waving,
Birds will sing their sweetest song;
Where the purest thoughts will linger,
Confidence and love belong.

There each heart will rest contented,
Seldom wishing far to roam;
Or, if roaming, still will cherish
Memories of that pleasant home.
Such a home makes man the better;
Pure and lasting its control;
Home, with pure and bright surroundings,
Leaves its impress on the soul.

Miscellaneous.

WHAT IT HAS DONE.

Some of the Republican papers are beginning to find out that the famous emancipation proclamation is not all their fancies painted it previous to its issuance. The following from the Springfield *Republican*, the ablest administration journal in Massachusetts, states the dissatisfaction of the moderate Republicans thus forcibly:

A great many expectations have been disappointed, and a great many confident predictions have failed of realization, in the progress of this war. In nothing has the disappointment been greater than in the results expected from the emancipation war policy by those most clamorous for it. They were very *certain* that the proclamation would give the Union cause a quick and sweeping triumph, and the President was fiercely denounced by politicians and papers of his own party for allowing the sacrifice of northern men to go on, when with a stroke of his pen he could remove the cause of the rebellion and make it impotent for mischief. It was said that as soon as liberty should be proclaimed to the negroes we should see the southern soldiers scattering to their homes to look after their chattels, and the negroes generally revolting and hastening to enlist under the standard of the Union; and so the necessity for further fighting on our part was to be removed. The predictions were made and repeated with so much confidence that, before the President issued his proclamation, many of his own party had come to consider him guilty almost to the extent of treason in delaying to speak the word which was to act like magic in the salvation of the Union. The style of menace in which the President was addressed on this subject is fresh in public recollection, although some who used it would now be very glad to have it forgotten.

Well, it is more than five months since the President announced his intention to proclaim emancipation, and two months since the proclamation was formally made, and the negroes still remain quietly on the southern plantations; the rebel armies have not dispersed to hunt flying negroes, but are larger and stronger than ever before; the market price of negroes is at its highest; the negroes within our lines show no passionate eagerness to fight, and even General Hunter has been obliged to resort to forcible conscription to fill up his negro regiments, and that, too, where the experiment at making negro soldiers has been longest in operation. Neither are the promises of the wonderful effect of the proclamation upon the people of the North realized. Gov. Andrew's swarms do not throng the roads of Massachusetts, and volunteering has been at a stand still. As to the political effect of the proclamation at the North nothing need be said: the enthusiasm it has evoked has all been on the wrong side; and some of the most ardent advocates of emancipation have been so disheartened by this that they began before the proclamation had been out a month to talk about letting the South go if we cannot subdue the rebellion before May. The pretense of some of our malcontents that the proclamation is powerless because it does not declare free the slaves in the loyal States, is not even specious; it is merely absurd.

WHY THEY GO FOR CONTINUED WAR.

The tax assessors and collectors under the new Tax bill get a handsome increase of pay. They have been largely represented in Washington from New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere. No officer will receive less than $1,500 a year, with $750 for rent. Blanks, papers, postages, &c., are also allowed. When the income is over $200,000 one to a million or more, there is a regular increase of pay allowed, so that, while collectors may receive $10,000, (from which they are to pay clerk hire, &c.,) assessors will receive from $1,500 to $4,000 or more, as the case may be, after the income is $200,000. In this district (Hartford and Tolland) the income is about $1,000,000. The increased rates, beginning with $200,000 of assessments, one per cent., with one-half of one per cent., one-fourth, and-fifth, &c., according to the amount of income, some of the New York assessors will receive four or five thousand dollars a year. As yet the machinery of the income tax proper has not been prepared. It goes into operation the first of May, when taxes on incomes over $600 are expected to be paid in.—*Hartford Times.*

☞Hon. James H. Graham, of Carlisle, we learn, will be a candidate for Supreme Judge before the Democratic Convention, which meets on the 17th of June. He is now President Judge of the Carlisle District, having been elected in 1851 and re-elected in 1861. He is highly esteemed in his district and would make a strong candidate before the people.

☞The Abolitionists are aware that the sceptre is about falling from their grasp, and are raving and tearing their hair. This is "nigger on the brain" in its worst phases. It will not last long. The patient soon falls into a doze, and then into a deep slumber, from which there is no waking.

THE PRESIDENT'S GUARD.

We learn that the President held a levee, and though we are not aware that there are any rebels near the District of Columbia, and believe Washington city to be well fortified and securely defended by an army of more than 30,000 men, we are informed that all who attended the levee, in order to get to the White House, had to pass through the open ranks of armed men, called *The President's Guard*. We commend to the Abolitionists the following extract (on the John Brown raid) from the Philadelphia *Press*, of the 22d October, 1859, to show the light in which their man Forney (now Lincoln's dog) viewed our national affairs before he was taken into the White House and fed on scraps from the President's table:

"In view of the late occurrences at Harper's Ferry (says the *Press*) it is a matter of the gravest importance that the utmost caution should be observed by the people and the authorities of Washington, as well as the representatives of all parties in Congress, during the coming session. This is the Capital of our Republic. It is situated in a slave region. It may in many respects be called sacred ground. It is embalmed with the name of Washington. Citizens of every state in the Union come here during the sessions of Congress as children of one family clustered around one fireside. It is, in theory and in fact, the common property of the people. Every American who visits Washington, feels, the moment he puts his foot on Pennsylvania avenue, that *he is at home*. He looks upon the public buildings as, in some respects, his own. He visits the President and the Heads of Departments with a feeling that, while they are entitled to his fullest respect, they are, in some *measure, his servants*. Wherever he may go he sees memorials and mementoes of the spirit that animated our fathers in the Revolution, before there were any factions such as now exist. All around him are the evidences of the spirit of *compromise* upon which our great fabric of *free government was founded*. Here are not only colored slaves but colored free men—the first happy and contented; the second in the enjoyment of all the rights of the white man except that of suffrage. He beholds, on the one hand, the monument to Washington, on the other a monument to Jackson, on another a monument to Jefferson; and in the Capitol he sees the peaceful virtues of Penn commemorated, while the leading avenues of the city are named after the States respectively. Not only is the South celebrated in the effigies erected to its public men, but the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, as well as Penn's treaty at Shackamaxon, also illustrated in durable marble. Whenever Washington city becomes the theatre of embittered personal controversy; *whenever blood is shed upon the spot, the days of the Republic are numbered. Whenever a Northern or Southern man cannot come here feeling that he is safe in his person and his property, the knell of this Union has been sounded.*"

So wrote John Forney, before he sold himself to the Abolitionists,—the enemies of "compromise, upon which the great fabric of free Government was founded."

VAN WYCK ON FRAUD.

In a speech delivered by Mr. Van Wyck (an honest Republican) in reference to frauds on the treasury, in the House of Representatives, Monday, Feb. 23, he said: "The neck begins to chafe where the yoke of this heavy burden is borne. The Administration has feared *to drive such men* from its door, lest hostility should be aroused against it. That which they supposed strength has been the great source of weakness. With a single exception, when has one of these men been court-martialed or punished? To-day they have injured the republic more than the South in arms.—Had they been arrested and placed under the gallows or in Fort Lafayette, your army would have been stronger, your people at home more united. No wonder that your soldiery and their friends are dissatisfied. They cannot appreciate the patriotism of stealing. Your army, for a mere monthly pittance, deprived of all the luxuries, and, at some times, the necessaries of life, enduring all the privations of camp and the dangers of battle, while they see base men making mockery of the misfortunes of the nation, unchecked and unpunished, coining gold from the tears and the sighs of the people. These things produce more distrust than change of commanders or circulation of newspapers."

COPPERHEADS.

Whilst we have never objected to this euphonious appellation applied to us by the "Niggerheads" as Bennett calls the Abolition tribe, we confess that we did not fairly understand why it was applied to us.—Greeley gives us a little light on the subject. In the *Tribune* of Tuesday we find the following:

A distinguished gentleman of Philadelphia, in the course of a private letter, says: "At M'Coy's lecture at the Opera House, on Thursday evening, after cheers had been given most heartily for Butler, Burnside and 'Fighting Joe Hooker,' somebody in the upper tier called out, 'Now three cheers for Gen. McClellan'—a proposition that was met by a deep silence, broken only by some hissing and by some one below calling out, 'Why, there is a Copperhead.'"

From this it appears that the friends of General McClellan are thus designated.—We are happy to know it. We are a large party, we Copperheads, a vast multitude, comprising three-fourths of the army and a large majority at home. And we will be larger still. Like Aaron's serpent, we will swallow up the rest.—*Patriot & Union.*

The State Vote.—The votes cast at the late State election were officially counted in the presence of the Legislature, recently, and foot up as follows:

Auditor General—Slenker, D.,	219,066
" —Cochran, R.,	215,684
Slenker's majority,	3,382
Surveyor General—Barr, D.,	218,892
" —Ross, R.,	215,928
Barr's majority,	2,964
Average majority,	3,173

☞"The Ox knoweth his owner and the Ass his master's crib;" so it is with those who declare in favor of Lincoln's Abolition policy.

☞Winter was determined not to leave us without a hard struggle. It sticks like an Abolitionist to the Treasury.

A CHARACTERISTIC LETTER FROM SEWARD.

A so-called "war meeting" was held by the adherents of the administration in New York, on Friday evening last. Mr. Secretary Seward could not attend, but sent the following characteristic letter:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 3, 1863.

To the Hon. George Opdyde and others, New York:—

Gentlemen—I thank you for your invitation to the meeting to be held on the 6th instant, designed to resolve itself into a loyal league of Union citizens, and I deeply regret that public occupation here prevents my acceptance. I pray that my name may be enroled in that league.

I would prefer that distinction to any honors that my fellow citizens could bestow upon me. If the country lives, as I trust it will, let me be remembered among those who labored to serve it. If Providence could disappoint the dearest hopes of mankind, let not my name be found among those who proved unfaithful.

I subscribe to your proposed resolutions in their exact letter and in their right loyal and patriotic spirit. I would reserve nothing whatever from the sacrifice which may be required by the country. He that preferreth himself, his fame, or his fortune, his friend, his father, his mother, his wife, his child, his party or his sect, his State or his section, above his country, is not worthy to be a citizen of the best and noblest country that God has ever suffered to come into existence.

No one of us ought to object when called upon to reaffirm his devotion to the Union, however unconditionally. I would cheerfully renew the obligations of fidelity to it every day and every hour, in every place, at home or abroad, as often as any citizen should question my loyalty or as often as the renewal of the obligations on my part should seem likely to confirm and strengthen any other citizen in his patriotic resolution. The reaffirmation is wholesome for ourselves even if it influence no one else.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

It will be observed that Mr. Seward is of opinion that the people should sacrifice a great many things—fame, fortune, mother, father, wife, child and all that is dear on earth, for his country; but he *did not* say that he and his party fanatics were willing to sacrifice the everlasting negro. Oh, no—Mr. Seward and the Abolition traitors who act with him cannot afford to do *that*. The people are asked to sacrifice, if necessary, their all—fortune, fame and family—but when the Abolitionists are asked to cease agitating the negro question, they answer, "No, no, we desire the people to sacrifice everything *but* the negro—that is the god we worship and swear by, and that *we will not sacrifice even to save the country.*"—This is Mr. Seward's idea—he wants the people to give up everything except the negro; we must sacrifice our father and mother, give up wife and child, but we must cling to Sambo and guard him as we would the apple of our eye.

Another feature in Mr. Seward's letter—or rather the want of feature—will strike the careful reader. He makes no reference to the Constitution whatever. Heretofore, when our statesmen had occasion to write patriotic letters, they invariably pointed to the provisions of the Constitution as the pillars upon which the Government rested, and which guaranteed to every man the rights and privileges he enjoyed. Mr. Seward makes no mention of the Constitution, and ah! he could not. This administration, of which he is the prime minister, has violated every important provision of that almost sacred instrument, and no man can now announce himself in favor of the Constitution without being branded as "disloyal" by the minions and plunderers of the Washington dynasty; none are to be considered "loyal" who refuse to spit upon the charter of our liberties, and trample it beneath his feet.

Mr. Seward is the father of the Republican party, and the author of the atrocious "irrepressible conflict" doctrine. He is an original disunionist, and for many years was engaged in a race with Greeley against the Union and the Constitution. He has been a Whig, a Know Nothing, an Abolitionist, and a Republican, and *always* a disunionist. A demagogue by nature, he long since adopted as his watch-words "anything to beat the Democratic party."—When the war broke out he and his coworkers in iniquity danced with joy, and Seward made a speech in which he said "we can whip the South in thirty days."—The black-snake Republicans looked upon the breaking out of the rebellion as a piece of fun; they thought they would have a glorious time of it for a short period—that many of them would be provided with shoulder-straps, and thousands of them with plunder. They have got the shoulder-straps and the plunder, God knows, but they did not "whip the South in thirty days." And now, after the war has progressed for two years, Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, wants the people to sacrifice everything *except the negro*, in an effort to quell the rebellion that traitors in the North and fools in South Carolina brought about.—Let him first say that he will yield *his* political opinions; let the President say he will yield *his*, and let them swear upon the alter of their bleeding country that they are willing to drop their Abolition hobby, and fight this battle *for* the Constitution and *for* the Union, and the people of the North and many of the South will respond "amen," and rush to the old flag. Let the Administration declare that they are in favor of the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, and no oppressive Conscript Bill, with its army of eavesdroppers, called Provost Marshals, will be necessary. *Then*, we believe, the people will be willing to sacrifice everything in their anxiety to throttle the rebellion, but not till then.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

☞Men who receive such salaries as do the Beechers, and Cheevers, and Bellowses for base subserviency in the pulpit and forum to the behests of Abolitionism, have under this conscription bill only to draw their check for $300 to escape the conscription. It is the poor man who has no three hundred dollars to draw that must go. It is the poor *mechanic, the poor laborer*, the ill-paid clerk, the editor, publisher and farmer, who have perhaps after years of toil got a home worth three or four or five hundred dollars, who must either sacrifice their homes to go homeless upon the world or be conscripted!—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

☞At the rate muslin is advancing in price, how long will it be till the people will be compelled to fall back on the fig leaf system of Adam and Eve.

LETTER FROM HON. WM. HOPKINS.

The following letter from Hon. Wm. Hopkins, containing his withdrawal from the contest for the Gubernatorial nomination before the convention in June, will be read with interest by his friends, and its sentiments approved by every sincere lover of our Commonwealth.

Mr. Hopkins having made up his mind not to go into the contest, presents his views as to the character and qualifications of a suitable nominee for the party; and in his modest and explicit declination gives utterance to opinions at once so disinterested and proper that they cannot fail to commend themselves to the public:

HARRISBURG, March 22, 1863.

To the Editors of the Patriot & Union:

GENTLEMEN: Having received many assurances, from different parts of the State, that I would be supported for the nomination for Governor, at the approaching Convention, and having made up my mind not to go into the contest, I deem it due to those who have thus voluntarily indicated their preference, to place before them, and the public, some of the reasons which have influenced me in coming to this decision. I have always regarded the position of Governor as one that ought not to be *sought* after, and acting upon this idea, I have never, *personally*, solicited a vote in my life, notwithstanding my name has been used in that connection on former occasions. This having been my rule of action heretofore, I see no inducement for departing from it now. Indeed, if there ever was a time when the selection of a candidate should be left to the voluntary judgment of the people, wholly uninfluenced by the importunities of aspirants, that time is the present. If we look abroad over our bleeding country, the patriot is horrified at the dark, impenetrable cloud, which overshadows our political horizon. All human forecast is baffled in attempting to solve the problem of our future, either as a State or Nation.—We are in the midst of a crisis, such as the world has seldom, if ever, seen. The whole fabric of our government seems to be tottering to its very base, and none but He who holds in His hands the destinies of nations, and of men, can tell what is to be our fate. The responsibilities that will devolve on the next Governor of Pennsylvania will be appalling beyond precedent. That there should, at *such* a time, be a *scramble* for the nomination, is most amazing. To my own mind it is clear that those who really comprehend the magnitude of the difficulties which environ us, should be the last to *seek* the position. Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But when I contemplate the vast interests at stake, I feel restrained to venture a suggestion or two in regard to the qualities which, I think, our candidate should possess. This, I trust, I may be allowed to do, not being one myself. Among these I will mention that, in my opinion, the candidate should be a man of experience, mature judgment, and unquestioned administrative abilities. He should be a man of the most indomitable courage and firmness, such as would enable him to interpose a manly resistance to all infractions of the Constitution, and encroachments upon the sovereignty of the State, and rights and liberties of her citizens. He should be a man of unfaltering fidelity to the Constitution of the United States and the Union, as they were founded by Washington. He should be not only untrammeled by corporate power, but entirely beyond such influences. Upon this point too much care cannot be taken, for it must be apparent to all that this influence has, already, made fearful strides towards undermining the liberties of the people. When it is remembered that within the past five years, some twenty millions of dollars have been taken from the Treasury, for the benefit of two corporations, and that too by the notorious use of *corrupt* means, the question may well be asked, "Is there not imminent peril to be apprehended from this quarter in future?" But above all, the candidate should be a man of incorruptible integrity, whose private character is *invulnerable*, and whose public record in the past will be a sufficient guarantee that his future will bring no reproach upon our glorious old Commonwealth. With such a standard-bearer we would go before the people with a certainty of success.

I conclusion, I desire to tender to all who have deemed me worthy of so exalted a position, my profound gratitude, with the assurance that I shall cherish, with the fondest recollection, these indications of confidence and regard as long as I shall live.

I am, very respectfully and truly,
Your friend, WM. HOPKINS.

READING THE SIGNS.

Henry J. Raymond, editor of the New York *Times*, (Abolition) in a recent speech, said:

"We are about played out as a party.—We played the 'Maine law,' a good enough Morgan for the time being—but it was played out, and so Abolitionism is played out. It may last Lincoln's time out—but if we hold on till then, there is not one of us living, that will ever get into public life again. Weed is wisely getting out of the scrape. Greeley is fool enough to hang on. The only hope there is for any of us, is to keep on the war until the Union is so thoroughly split up, that it never can be got together again. A reunion with the South on any terms is death to all this generation. But, at any rate, the taxes, which the people have not begun to feel; the debt, and the conscription, not yet begun, but to come, will damn every man concerned in levying them."

Afraid to let the People know the Truth.—Last week Mr. Lamberton offered a resolution in the Senate of this State, that the Governor be requested to enquire of the National Administration, and inform the Senate, "what States other than Pennsylvania have had the late draft enforced; what States have been relieved from said draft, and the reason therefor." The object was to ascertain if favoritism had been exercised towards certain States that had not enforced the draft. The resolution was opposed by the Republicans and voted down. They are afraid to let the people know the truth.

☞The Democrats of Harrisburg having elected all their candidates for Common Council at the late election, the new board stands twelve Democrats to one Abolitionist.

☞The price of the Memphis (Grenada) *Appeal*, now published at Jackson, Miss., is thirty dollars a year in advance. Let those who are disposed to complain at the slight rise in the price of Northern papers, think of that, and consider how well off they are in comparison.

HARD NAMES AND OPPROBRIOUS EPITHETS.

Will the friends—professed friends—of the Administration inform us what advantage they expect the country will derive from their denunciation of Democrats as "Copperheads," disloyalists and enemies to the Union? The Democrats have furnished their share of men for the war, and money to meet its expenses. They are as honest and as loyal, and as sincerely attached to the Union as any Republican, and more so than the notorious Abolitionists, who daily, openly, and unhesitatingly denounce the Constitution and Union, without reproach from the Republicans, in or out of office. True, the Democrats differ, in some things, from the theories of the Republicans. Have they not a right to do so? Is it more a crime for them to differ from Republicans and Abolitionists, than for the latter to differ from the Democrats? Have not both the same rights? Is not freedom of thought and speech guaranteed to both alike? You say, your theories of government and for putting down the rebellion are better than ours, while we say ours are the best. Have you more right to decide the question than we have: and, if so, from what source do you derive it? Both views are put forth for the decision of the great jury of the people. Do you deny us the right to be heard before that jury? Will that jury decide the questions between us upon the hard names and harsh epithets that either may use? Is that your understanding of the duties, or the intelligence of the great jury of free voters? Is that your estimate of their sense and capacity? You want the Democrats to volunteer in the army, and to hazard their lives in putting down rebellion and restoring the Union.—You wish them to pay taxes, to loan money to the government when they have it to spare, and to give it a moral support against our enemies. Can you reasonably expect these things to be cheerfully and promptly given, when you vilify and denounce them with all the harsh epithets which you can command? Do you expect them to abandon their settled convictions of duty by the use of hard words? The Democrats will stand by the Constitution and laws, and sustain the Administration, when they think it acting wisely and within the Constitution; and as honest men they will oppose it when it does not do so, because they are devoted to the Constitution, the laws, and the Union.—*Constitutional Union.*

HOW THE CONSCRIPTION LAW WILL BE ENFORCED.

A contemporary thus describes the mode of enforcing the conscription law:

The appointment of provost marshals throughout the United States to carry out the enrollment bill will be made as rapidly as possible. There will be one for every congressional district, and when the district is very large two or three will be appointed, as the case may require. In addition, for each district there will also be one civilian and one surgeon, to be paid as assistant surgeons of cavalry, except the rations, &c.—This will constitute the enrolling board, whose duty it is to divide each district into two sub-divisions, and to appoint for each an enrolling officer, whose special duty it will be to make the enrollments.

Immediately after his appointment, the enrolling officer of each sub-district is to proceed to make the enrollments in such manner that each class shall be enrolled separately, and the age of the person enrolled is to be set down on the list as it will be on the first day of July succeeding the date of the enrollment. That is, if any person is not now twenty, but will be on the first of July next, he is to to be placed on the list; or if any married man is not thirty-five now, but will be on the first of July next, he is not to go in the first class, but in the second class; or if any person liable to duty is not now forty-five years of age, but will be on the first of July next, he is not to be placed on the list at all. All unmarried men under 45, and all married men under 35 are included in the first class, if not exempted by physical disability.

All persons thus enrolled are to be subject to military duty for two years from the first day of July after the enrollment, and if called into the service shall continue during the rebellion, but not to exceed three years. But the persons of the second class shall not, in any district, be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class shall have been called.—Whenever the President shall make a requisition, he is authorized to assign to each district the number of men to be furnished, and then the enrolling board shall make a draft of the required number, and fifty per cent. additional; and shall make a complete roll in the order in which the names are drawn. The drafted men are to stand on the same footing with the three-years volunteers, in respect to advance pay and bounties as now provided by law; and the President in assigning the required number to each district, is authorized to make allowance in respect to the numbers already furnished by such district during the war.

After the draft is made each person whose name is drawn is to be notified in writing within ten days, and he is to repair to a designated place of rendezvous; but before the day of assembling he may furnish a substitute, or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War shall select a sum of money in lieu of a substitute, which sum is to be made uniform by a general order, and is not to exceed three hundred dollars. Every person failing to report in person, or by procuring a substitute, or by paying the stipulated sum, is to be deemed a deserter.

☞The Philadelphia *Press* and its feeble echo at the State Capital, the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, are laboring with all their might to produce dissensions and civil war at the North. The debased creatures who edit these two shameless organs of the administration are not satisfied with the sufferings of our poor soldiers—their appetite for blood craves for its effusion in our peaceful Northern homes. In such a scene of terror, the two Forneys would doubtless dance with delight. But we warn them, that if unfortunately it ever comes to a state of affairs like that, their happiness will be of short duration. In the French Revolution, those who urged the people on to deeds of crime and atrocity, finally suffered the fate they had laid up for others; and those in this country who are the most anxious to renew the scenes of 1794, may rest assured that vengeance will be no less sure in their cases than in that of their French exemplars.—*Erie Observer.*

PULPIT POLITICS.

It has been frequently said that "when preachers meddle with politics, they invariably make asses of themselves." At a Quarterly Conference at Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, a few days ago, a preamble and resolutions were adopted. The preamble set forth that "our holy religion is the bulwark of the nation," that "our Government was formed by Divine authority." One of the resolutions read as follows:

"That this is not a nigger war," as has been sarcastically said and reiterated by many *professed* loyal people, but a war to sustain and perpetuate the most mild, parental and beneficial government (bating slavery) that has ever been organized in the world; but, although we repudiate the idea of a "nigger war" "we do hereby (in the fear of God) give utterance to the sentiment that this Government shall never by our consent be reconstructed upon the basis of slavery representation, to have its destiny controlled by a few thousand slaveholders, or a Government established upon this continent upon a system of human bondage."

If this is not rebellion, then we do not know what is. These men declare in the preamble the "*Divine*" origin of the Government, and in the resolution proclaim it "the most mild, parental and beneficial" "that has ever been organized in the world," and yet these fanatics declare that this "Divine," "mild, parental and beneficial" government, "shall never by their consent be reconstructed" unless changed to suit their notions. What was the devil kicked out of Heaven for? Can any of these fanatics tell?—*Jeffersonian.*

A REMEDY FOR SMALL POX.

The German Reformed *Messenger*, published at Chambersburg, has received a private letter from a friend in China, in which it is stated a great discovery is reported to have been recently made by a Surgeon of the English army in China, in the way of an effectual cure for the terrible and loathsome disease of small pox.—The mode of treatment is as follows: When the preceding fever is at its height and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with croton oil and tartaric ointment. This causes the whole eruption to appear on that part of the body, to the relief of all the rest.—It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is said to be now the established mode of treatment in the English Army in China, by general orders, and is regarded as a perfect success. As this disease now prevails in different parts of our country, it would be well for our physicians to put this remedy to a practical test, and if found successful here, as it is said to be in the English Army in China, it will certainly prove a great blessing to the community in general.

☞In Boston, the city clerk has to give a permit before a body can be buried in a graveyard. The question has arisen whether the permit has to bear a stamp, and Commissioner Bothwell decides that it must. So that a man cannot be buried in Boston unless his friends first pay a ten cent tax. This is running the revenue law "into the ground," and comes the nearest to taking coppers from a dead man's eyes than anything we have heard of.

☞The Rev. Wm. Earnshaw, formerly Pastor of the M. E. Church of this place, who, it was said, had been appointed a Colonel in the Army, is not such, but is resident Chaplain of the Army at Nashville, Tenn.

Rules Regulating the Redemption of Mutilated Currency.—As there seems to be some misapprehension in the public mind relative to the rules by which the United States Treasury Department is governed in the redemption of mutilated treasury notes and postage currency, we publish the following:

1. Fragments of a note will not be redeemed unless it shall be clearly evident that they constitute one-half or more of the original note; in which case notes, however mutilated, will be redeemed, in proportion to the whole note, reckoning by fifths.

2. Mutilations less than one-tenth will be disregarded, unless fraudulent; but any mutilation which destroys more than one-tenth the original note, will reduce the redemption value of the note by one-fifth its face value.

3. Mutilated notes presented for redemption must be in sums not less than three dollars the original full face value.

Enemies North and South.—Kentucky "Copperhead" sentiments read pretty well, as for example the following, which heads a series of "loyal" resolutions passed by the General Assembly of that State:

"*Resolved*, That our institutions are assailed by an armed rebellion on one side, which can only be met by the sword, and on the other by unconstitutional acts of Congress, and startling usurpations of power by the Executive, which we have seen by experiment can be corrected by the ballot box."

New Hampshire O. K!—Clear Majority for the Democracy in the State.—The Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror*, Republican, expresses the opinion that Col. J. S. Cheney, the Democratic candidate for Railroad Commissioner, is elected. As there were but two candidates for this office, the result will afford, perhaps, the most decisive test of the politics of the State. We hail the triumph of the Democracy in the "Granite State" as the most significant victory that has occurred in the elections in the free States. It is encouraging indeed. It will, we trust, nerve and sanctify efforts of truly loyal men to restore the government and perpetuate the Union, under an incoming Democratic administration. God speed that auspicious hour!—*Constitutional Union.*

Save your Copper—Sell your Gold.—Democratic victories seem to knock down the price of gold. But they also increase the demand for copper! There are so many new heads to be *copper*ed that the metal is going up. The Democratic ship in addition to being "*copper*-headed," seems to be *copper*-bound, *copper*-fastened, full rigged and in full sail to the port of victory! Note the recent victory in New Hampshire, and the triumphs at municipal elections everywhere throughout this and other States during the past months.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞Abraham Lincoln declared in his inaugural address that he had "no purpose, *directly or indirectly*, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists," that he believed he had "no *lawful right* to do so, and had no *inclination* to do so." Having "no purpose," "no lawful right" and "no inclination to do so," he has nevertheless done it. What confidence can be placed in such a man?—*Sunbury Dem.*

☞There are only three qualifications needed now-a-days, to make a man a Major or a Brigadier General. They are quite simple—anybody can attain them, if he is only willing to give up his manhood. The first is to be a good Abolitionist, the second is to be a good flatterer, and the third to be a good villifier of the "cursed Copperheads." Courage or military ability are of no consequence whatever.

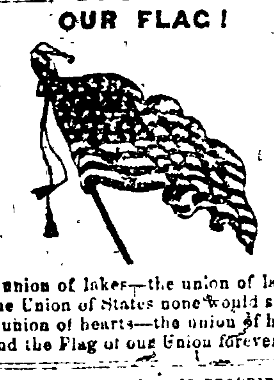
☞A reign of terror exists in Washington. Murders, assaults, garroting and robberies are of daily occurrence. Gen. Buford had his pocket picked of nineteen hundred dollars; Lieut. Graham, of the Second Vermont Cavalry, was found in his bed in a hotel with his throat cut, and it was thought he was murdered; and those who are out after dark go armed. A vigilance committee is already talked of.

☞Brigham Young, the great Mormon prophet, was arrested for polygamy on the 10th inst., under the new act of Congress.—He gave bail in $2,000 for his appearance upon the trial of the case.

☞Peace resolutions passed the House of Representatives of New Jersey on the 18th inst., by a vote of yeas 38, nays 18, after a very animated discussion.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, MAR. 30, 1863.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. McSherry presented a petition from 212 citizens of Adams county, asking the payment of the conscientious scruple fines into the county treasury, with a view that the bounties to volunteers be paid out of the fund, and the balance appropriated to the relief of the families of the soldiers.

The Inland Telegraph bill has passed both Houses. The line is to extend from the Hanover Junction to the Ohio State line.

Mr. Myers has had a bill passed in the House, providing that all persons who sustained losses by Stuart's raid last October, be paid by the State, to be collected from the General Government. The losses to be ascertained by three commissioners, who will have the whole matter in their hands for adjustment.

On Thursday Mr. Myers read in his place an act to pay the conscientious scruple fines into the county treasury. On the previous evening a bill was passed in committee of the whole fixing the fine at $300.

The House has passed (the Democrats voting for and the Republicans against it) a bill to prevent the immigration of negroes and mulattoes into the State. Any person bringing them is liable to a fine not exceeding $500, and imprisonment not exceeding one year. The Republican Senate must now show its hand.

Both Houses have agreed to adjourn on the 15th of April.

☞"*The Age*" has made its appearance. It looks well, and reads better. Its editorials are able—high-toned and spirited.— Its news department is full and fresh.

The paper is already a success—already "an institution!" Although of good size in the start, its patronage has become so great as to make necessary an immediate increase of size. Try *The Age*. It is published at 430 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, by A. J. Glossbrenner & Co. Daily, $6 per annum, $3 for six months, $1,50 for three months. Weekly, $2 per annum.

E. H. Minnigh, News Agent, will supply those desiring the Daily. Names should be handed in at once.

☞Major General Edwin V. Sumner died, after a brief illness, at Syracuse, N. Y., on Saturday week, in the 67th year of his age. Gen. S. entered the Army in 1819, and has served with distinction in every war in which the country has been engaged since that time, including the present, and has been wounded several times.

☞The tax assessors and collectors under the new Tax bill get a handsome increase of pay. They have been largely represented in Washington from New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere. No officer will receive less than $1,500 a year, with $750 for rent. Blanks, papers, postage, &c., are also allowed. When the income is over $200,000 on to a million or more, there is a regular increase of pay allowed, so that, while collectors may receive $10,000, (from which they are to pay clerk hire, &c.) assessors will receive from $1,500 to $4,000 or more, as the case may be.

☞Our neighbor of the *Sentinel* is the Assessor, under Lincoln's Administration, for this Congressional district. It will be seen from the above that he has "a good thing of it."

☞The Governor has appointed Wien Forney, for some time past editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, State Librarian, in place of Rev. Dr. Wm. R. De Witt, who has held the place under all administrations since his first appointment by Governor Bigler in 1854. Dr. De W. was an admirable officer in every respect, by far the best who ever filled that responsible station; but his offence consisted in being a Democrat, and that was enough to ensure his removal. The Forney family are faring well in these Abolition times. Renegade Democrats are trump both a Washington and Harrisburg. But pay day will come sooner or later.

☞A number of our military officers, of Abolition tendencies, unable or unwilling to do anything against the enemy, are engaging in a war on Democratic newspapers.— The provost marshal of Nashville recently undertook to forbid the circulation of three Democratic newspapers in that city, but Gen. Mitchell had good sense enough to refuse consent to the order.

☞Hon. J. W. Beardsley, speaker of the late House of Representatives in Wisconsin, elected by the Republicans, has taken ground with the Democracy, as the only political organization which can preserve the government.

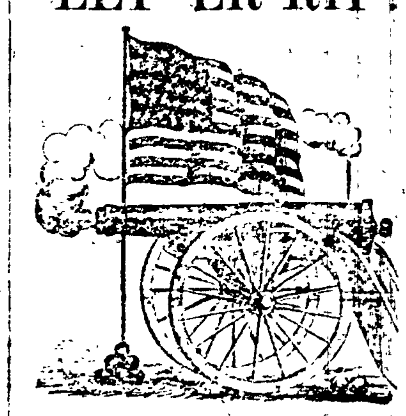
☞The Logan *Courier*, printed at Lincoln, Ill., says that the use of the Baptist Church in that place for the funeral of a soldier, whose remains had been brought from Tennessee, was denied because the soldier was a Democrat! "God help such Christians!" exclaims the *Courier*.

☞The opposition in New York are falling out among themselves. Two sets of "Union Leagues" are being organized—one by the radicals and the other by the moderates. It is thought that "greenbacks" can hardly bring them together.— Small loss to the country!

☞Greeley and Thurlow Weed have been battling each other vigorously—Greeley telling Weed two or three times in the course of a half-dozen lines of editorial that he *lies*.

☞Gen. Grant has ordered all resigned officers and discharged soldiers to leave the department, as, on examination, the cotton disease has been discovered in many of them.

"LET 'ER RIP!"



THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHS!

The People Declare for the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was!"

The Democratic wave increases and gathers strength day by day, sweeping all opposition before it. The masses of the people everywhere see that the only hope of salvation for our torn and bleeding country rests in the old Democracy, and that the sooner power is restored to their hands the earlier may we look for a return of peace and prosperity. This fact the elections during the past year fully attest. There is no mistaking the "signs of the times." Abolitionism cannot wipe out the "hand-writing on the wall!"

The Democratic victories of October and November were the sure precursors of the coming revolution in popular sentiment.— The elections of March demonstrate that the revolution is still going forward—and we sincerely believe that it will continue until the party which has been so largely instrumental in bringing about the country's troubles is swept from place and power, in shame and disgrace, in every quarter of the land.

The elections on Friday week throughout this State, whilst they are gratifying in their results to all well-wishers of the country, should serve as a warning to the Abolition leaders and their followers of "the wrath to come." It may be instructive to give some of these results. We begin with our own county of Adams:

Gettysburg—Republican, or Abolition, by the usual majority of about 55.

Cumberland—heretofore Republican, elects more than half Democrats.

Freedom—heretofore Republican, elects more than half Democrats.

Tyrone—heretofore Republican, elects all Democrats but an Inspector and a Supervisor, by majorities ranging from 2 to 20.

Berwick township—goes Democratic by 40 majority.

Berwick borough—Republican by 6 majority.

Butler—heretofore Republican, elects all Democrats, by an average majority of about 10.

Germany—the Democrats elect all, by about 40 majority.

Oxford—all Democrats elected, by from 49 to 68 majority.

Huntington—this Republican stronghold gives the opposition only about 30 majority, and elects the Democratic Constable.

Latimore—Republican by only about 40 majority.

Hamiltonban—heretofore Republican, elects the whole Democratic ticket by from 6 to 51 majority.

Liberty—heretofore Republican, elects the whole Democratic ticket by about 15 majority.

Franklin—Democratic ticket successful, by from 68 to 93 majority.

Straban—the Democrats elect their whole ticket by from 40 to 60 majority.

Menallen—elects Republicans by from 29 to 49 majority.

Mountpleasant—the Republicans were afraid to show their hands, and made no opposition to the Democratic ticket.

Mountjoy—the Democrats elect all, most of the candidates by about 35 majority.

Reading—the Republicans were afraid to show their want of strength, and ran no ticket.

Hamilton—elects all Democrats by about 100 majority.

Conowago—the opposition seemed determined to hold their ground, but were defeated, the Democrats carrying all their candidates by from 15 to 21 majority.

Union—the Democratic ticket unanimously elected, the opposition being afraid to show their hands.

It will thus be seen that the Democrats carry FIFTEEN districts—the Abolitionists *five*—whilst two are nearly equally divided, the Democrats having a majority of the offices in each! Truly, this is GLORY ENOUGH FOR ONE DAY!

—The news from other quarters is equally good. Read:

☞The charter election which occurred in Reading on Friday week, resulted in the success of the entire Democratic ticket by 250 majority. This is a Democratic gain of 510.

☞In the borough of Carlisle, on the same day, the Democratic Chief Burgess and town Council were carried by from 70 to 100 majority. This borough has heretofore been Republican, and therefore the election shows another large Democratic gain.

☞The election in the borough of Washington, Washington county, Pa., resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket by a majority of 80. Washington has heretofore been strongly Republican.

☞B. K. Vastorn, Democrat, was elected Burgess of the Borough of Danville.— This is the first instance for years in which the Democrats have carried the Borough in a political contest. One year ago the Republican abolition majority was 73. Two years ago they had 116 majority.

☞The Democrats of Pottstown, Pa., have elected their ticket by a large majority.

☞In York, David Small, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Burgess, is re-elected by *one hundred and six* majority, against *fifty-nine* last year. The Democratic candidate for borough Constable, which has recently been made an elective office, is also elected by a majority of *fifty-nine*, and Democratic Councilmen have been elected in three out of five wards; the whole exhibiting largely increased Democratic majorities.

York county has given unheard-of Democratic majorities for the spring elections. The *Gazette* says:

Dover gives 275 Democratic majority.

Springgarden comes in with 156 for the Democratic ticket.

York Township pronounces in favor of Democracy in thunder tones by giving a majority of 200 for the Democratic ticket.

West Manchester, the Codoruses, the Manheims, Paradise, Jackson, Heidelberg, Washington, Shrewsbury—all the Democratic townships send us greeting the heaviest Democratic majorities ever given for township officers.

Many of the Republican strongholds have completely revolutionized themselves, and stand disenthralled from the blighting curse of Abolitionism.

Wrightsville Borough has gone Democratic. Hellam has declared for the Union and Constitution, by giving a Democratic majority. Lower Windsor, the stronghold of the Abolitionists, gives only a small majority. Old Manchester, another Abolition stronghold a few years ago, is surely abandoning their disunion party, and is near the portals of Democracy. The Democrats elect a Supervisor, and Jacob Hartman, Democrat, is only beaten 5 votes for Assessor. The average Abolition majority is only about 17.

In Carrol, we learn that the Democratic majority is 60, being the largest majority ever given in the township.

From many townships we have not heard, but from what we have heard, we are satisfied that the County is Democratic all over, and will not stop at 4000! for the Democratic State and County Ticket in October next.

☞The Democracy of Perry achieved a great victory over the nigger-heads. Even in Duncannon district they were successful—electing Democrats to the principal offices in Penn and Petersburg, being a gain of 159 over the vote of last year. Perry is good for 400 Democratic majority next fall.— Hundreds of men who have heretofore opposed the Democracy have determined that Abolitionism shall not ruin the country.

☞Franklin county also goes Democratic. The *Spirit & Times* says:

We publish, in another column, the result of the Spring elections in the different townships in the county, and we ask thinking men to look upon that result and ponder the lesson it contains. In the face of the bitterest denunciation and most unscrupulous misrepresentation, the Democracy, with scarcely an effort, have carried nearly every district in the county, and in those they have not carried, have reduced the Republican majorities to a merely nominal figure. A careful count of the different votes for Judge of Elections—the fairest test we can imagine—GIVES US A MAJORITY OF AT LEAST FIVE HUNDRED IN THE COUNTY.— This seals the fate of Abolitionism in our midst. Franklin county is now largely Democratic, beyond the peradventure of a doubt. It is an old saying, that the first thunder of the season awakes the snakes, and it must have been the late storm that stirred out the "copperheads" on Friday last. For out they came, though the day was scarcely warm enough for them, and like the Serpent that Aaron cast down before Pharaoh, they very quietly went to work and devoured all the little poisonous snakes that were hissing out their venom around them. Stand firm, Democrats, be moderate, patient, long-suffering, stick together, and the story of Aaron's big snake won't be a circumstance to the way the "black-snakes" and "blowers" will disappear before next fall.

☞Of Cumberland county the Carlisle *Volunteer* says the Democrats triumphed in all directions, defeating the Blacksnakes in many of their strongholds. Put down Cumberland for 1500 Democratic majority next fall. Calling us "Copperheads" don't appear to hurt much.

Look out for 50 or 80 thousand majority in Pennsylvania next October. "We're coming, father ABRAHAM!"

BURLINGTON, N. J., March 20.

On Tuesday, the 17th inst., Dr. Henry Hollenback was elected Mayor, together with the entire Democratic ticket, by an average of sixty majority. The city has been under the rule of the Republicans for the last six years.

NEW NAMES.

The Democrats are very little concerned about the names they have received at the hands of the Abolitionists. We have never had occasion ourselves to change our name, it being quite good enough to bear us onward and upward among the different societies of men. We desire no better passport to where we wish to go, and if our friends feel at liberty to charitably bestow upon us any new name, we still have the proud consolation to know that others have done for us that which we would respectfully decline doing for ourselves. Native Americans, Know Nothings, Republicans, Wide Awakes, Abolitionists, Union Leagues, Plug Uglies, Rip Raps, Blood Tubs, &c., are names which the opponents of the Democratic party have selected for themselves, whilst the following have been presented to us without the asking, and for which we have never returned our thanks and never will: Locofocos, Secessionists, and lastly Copperheads. Is it not a little strange, that having such a peculiar taste for new names for their own party, they were not charitable enough to give us, as themselves, a new name every year. "Copperheads" is a name of theirs and not ours, and what a terrible thing it would be for the opposition if this species of serpent should become more numerous than last year.— The locusts and snakes (copperheads) coming in one season can hardly fail to commit depredations of some kind or other!—*Hanover Citizen.*

☞In the Senate of New Jersey, on Tuesday night, resolutions were passed denying the truth of the representations, made for partisan purposes, that New Jersey intended to resist, by force, the execution of certain acts of Congress. The last resolution declares that the people of that State are law-abiding and ardently devoted to a union of all the States; and while they may condemn and protest against certain laws as unconstitutional and unjust, yet until repealed or declared to be unconstitutional, they will regard them as laws, and will confidently look to the courts and the ballot-box for redress. After an animated discussion they were passed by a party vote, the Republicans opposing them. On Wednesday morning the resolutions passed the House by a large majority.

☞The Newark (O.) Advertiser, in commenting upon the general favor shown by the Abolition press to acts of mob violence upon Democratic papers, says:

"These acts of mob violence are not more remarkable for their skulking cowardice than as a substantial confession on the part of Republicans that the positions and arguments of the Democratic newspapers cannot be met and controverted in fair discussion. The Republican politicians seem to understand that the confidence of the people in Democratic newspapers is constantly increasing. It is to this fact, and to the consciousness that Republican journals and speakers are unable to overcome the facts and arguments presented by Democratic newspapers, that we are to attribute the desperation of feeling which induces Republicans to resort to brute violence, burglary and arson against those who refuse to think and speak as they do."

The Advertiser has hit the nail on the head exactly.

☞An interesting letter from Harrisburg must go over to next week, for want of room in this issue.

COPPERHEADS VS. BLACKSNAKES.

The Black Republicans, excessively fond of applying pet names to their opponents, are now very industriously applying the term "Copperheads" to the Democrats.— We like it much. There is applicability about it, (remarks a cotemporary,) which speaks out boldly and has a palpable meaning.

The "Copperhead" is peculiar to this country; a fearless, independent snake, that knows its power, and when disturbed or interfered with, uses it; it is a brave snake, and, therefore, naturally tolerant, harmless and passive; but take care you do not trample upon it, for it never runs, except to attack its foe, and its bite, when once aroused, is awful.

Now, the representative of the Republicans, opposite to the Copperhead, is the Black snake. And here, too, the analogy is complete. The Black snake is a cowardly, hissing, thieving reptile. He possesses somewhat the power to charm, but he always charms the innocent to destruction. He robs birds' nests, visits the barn yard and sucks hens' eggs, and will often be found curled round the legs of a cow sucking her milk, just as Black Republican contractors, jobbers and office holders are now doing with Uncle Samuel's cow.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.

When the Democratic party was in power, the Abolitionists complained that the times were so hard, and promised that if the people would elect them to office, there would be better times. They were elected, and the good times have come. The *blessings* of Abolitionism are upon us. Below we give the retail prices of several articles in daily and general use, as they are now under an Abolition administration. Consumers will vouch for the correctness of the statement, as they feel the change most sensibly:

		DEM.	AB.
Coffee,	per lb.	12½	40
Tobacco,	" "	24	75
Gingham,	per yd.	12	35
Cambrics,	" "	12	25
Checks,	" "	12	35
Mariner shirting	" "	12	40
Blue drills,	" "	12	60
Bleached muslin,	" "	12½	37½
Unbleached "	" "	10	40
Cotton yarn,	per lb.	20	$1.10
Wick yarn,	" "	35	$1,20

☞Those Abolitionists who affect to believe that Democrats are disloyal to the Government because they oppose its administration, are handsomely rebuked by the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, the Secretary of State. In his letter to Charles Francis Adams, our minister to England, last November, Mr. Seward said:

"In this country especially, it is a habit *not only entirely consistent with the Constitution, but even essential to its stability*, to regard the Administration at any time existing as DISTINCT and SEPARATE from the Government itself, and TO CANVASS THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ONE WITHOUT A THOUGHT OF DISLOYALTY TO THE OTHER."

That is the very idea we have been trying to beat into the heads of the fanatics and ignoramuses of the Abolition press.

☞The safe of Adams' Express Company was thrown off the train and robbed on Wednesday night week, between Baltimore and York, near Cockeysville. It contained $50,000 in currency and gold, a large number of United States certificates of indebtedness, United States 5-20 bonds, and checks of the United States Treasurer on the Assistant Treasurer of New York, payable to the order of the Adams Express Company. A reward of $5,000 is offered by the Company for the recovery of the valuables. The safe and the bonds have been recovered, but the thief has not been caught.

☞On Wednesday morning a body of Confederate cavalry attacked the Federal forces at Brentwood, nine miles from Nashville, Tenn., and meeting with a feeble resistance, captured the entire force, numbering three hundred men, with all the government stores at the place. Gen. Smith, at the head of five hundred cavalry, set out from Franklin in pursuit of the Confederates, and came up with their main body six miles west of Brentwood and succeeded in recapturing all the government wagons and stores, and destroyed them. The Federal loss in this affair was sixteen killed, wounded and missing, whilst that of the Confederates is reported at ten killed and wounded and fifty taken prisoners. Confederate scouts had approached within four miles of Nashville.

☞Information of the progress of the Yazoo expedition comes by way of St. Louis, and is to the effect that a steamer loaded with troops, and accompanied by a gunboat, has succeeded in entering Yazoo river, above Haine's Bluff. Her course was through Cypress Bayou, which debouches into the Yazoo, opposite the point where Gen. Sherman landed last December, and thence through Steele's Bayou into the Sunflower, which empties into the Yazoo twenty miles above Haine's Bluff. When, it was found possible to get through a number of gunboats followed, and they in turn were to be followed by transports with troops. This movement, it is supposed, will result in the capture of Yazoo City, Fort Pemberton, and the batteries on Haine's Bluff, and Vicksburg thus be flanked. It was rumored that Haine's Bluff has already been evacuated, and that a regiment of Federal troops had been sent there to garrison the place.

☞Important Southern news is received by way of Chattanooga and Nashville. A journal of the first named place has a Port Hudson dispatch saying that it was rumored the sloop-of-war Richmond had been sunk. A dispatch from Fort Pemberton states that the Federal forces there had been defeated, and are in full retreat. Gen. Banks' army is reported to be demoralized, and is falling back. The batteries at Port Hudson were not the least hurt by the late bombardment. Two of Admiral Farragut's vessels, the Hartford and Monongahela, had run the Warrenton batteries and have arrived below Vicksburg. A Richmond correspondent says the whereabouts of Gen. Lee is a mystery.

Political Dissensions in the Army.—Many of the Indiana & Connecticut soldiers are sending home letters denouncing the attempt to present them to the people as supporters of certain party resolutions which they are represented as approving. If party men choose to introduce political discussions into the camp they cannot fail to be injured by the debate. We do not advise such discussions, but if they are unwisely forced upon the soldiers by the Republicans, the Administration will soon be sorry for it.— What has already given great offence is declaring that they approve of certain men and resolutions which they have been prompt to condemn.—*N. Y. Express.*

☞General Wright has prohibited the sale of arms and ammunition in Cincinnati, except upon special permit. Any violation will be followed by confiscation of goods and seizure of the stock of the vender.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

DEATH OF REV. THOMAS LILLY.

This respected Catholic clergyman, who was known to many of our citizens, died at the pastoral residence of St. Joseph's church, in Philadelphia, on the 15th inst., of paralysis, in the 57th year of his age, and his remains were interred on the 18th, with solemn and impressive ceremonies. About thirty clergy were present, Rev. Dr. O'Hara officiating. The Press says:

"The deceased was born in Adams county, of this State, October 3rd, 1806, was educated at Georgetown College. At the completion of his studies joined the novitiate. He was employed in the College several years, and then became pastor of a church in Frederick, Maryland. At the death of Father Corborsy, of the Church of St. Eneges (Ignatius), St. Mary's county, Maryland, he became pastor, and subsequently removed to Philadelphia, and has since been connected with St. Joseph's. He was an indefatigable laborer in behalf of his fellow-man, and his sympathies were confined by no boundaries of sect or color. He instituted and perfected a colored school, which, in its way, was a monument to perseverance and Christian zeal."

MOURNFUL.—Mr. John Diener was drafted from this borough last year, and volunteered in the 87th Pennsylvania vols. for three years, in which regiment he was a bugler. On Monday last he was brought to his home in a dying condition—living but a few moments after arriving at the residence of his family on York street. His disease was pneumonia, brought on by exposure incident to a soldier's life.— He leaves a wife and four young children to mourn his loss, who are thus left to the mercies of a too uncharitable world. The friends and family of the deceased have our warmest sympathy, and, we are certain, that of the many thousands who have suffered similarly from the effects of this terrible war. The funeral took place from the Lutheran Church yesterday afternoon.—*Hanover Citizen.*

☞Joseph Hunter, an old citizen of this county, died on the 8th inst., at the Union Hotel Hospital in Georgetown, where he employed his time in nursing the sick and wounded.

☞There has been an exchange of political prisoners at Richmond, as a result of which we are glad to state that Messrs. John B. Paxton, Andrew Low, Shields Hunter, J. C. Martin, F. Stockslager, Andrew Warren, and Nelson Boyd, of this county, who were carried off by Stuart's raid last October, reached this place on Tuesday, on their return to their several homes.— They were first confined in the Libby Prison, and afterwards in Castle Lightning, where, it is said, they were kept on short allowances of bad fare, and in uncomfortable apartments.— Mr. Paxton is much reduced, but it is hoped he will soon recover good health—that all of them, indeed, will be recruited in health and spirits, as they were before they were so unceremoniously taken off.

Messrs. Sanford Schroeder and Andrew Hartman returned several months ago.

☞The Concert given by the "Vocal Quartette" and "Quaver Club," in Christ Church, on Thursday evening, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, was a decided success. The large audience, crowding the building, seemed perfectly delighted with the performances of the clubs, receiving every piece with hearty applause. We feel like individualizing, and would do it, were it not for the fear that credit might be given to some at the expense of others, when all did so well. We enjoyed the entertainment as a rich treat, and are safe in pronouncing it among the most successful of the kind ever had here. The sale of tickets amounted, we understand, to $107—a handsome figure, the times considered.

Another Concert was given on Saturday evening, with a change of programme. It went off, as the first, with much eclat.

☞This suggestion has been made in our hearing: Would it not be well, instead of sending the proceeds of these Concerts to the Sanitary Commission, to appropriate them to the relief of the families of soldiers in this county, among whom there are instances of suffering? The matter is worthy of the serious consideration of those who have the fund in charge, who no doubt will receive the suggestion in the same kind spirit in which it is made.

LARGE SALE OF FRUIT TREES.—It is not likely that any one will overlook the large advertisements of Mr. H. F. M. Peters in other columns of our paper. They contain important matter to fruit growers. Persons wishing to plant Trees should not forget the great sale of Trees to come off in this place from the 2nd to the 8th of April, and be sure to attend the sale.

☞Judge Fisher has decided that the earnings of the Gettysburg Railroad must be appropriated to the payment of the interest on the bonds. His opinion, a lengthy and able one, was read at the Orphan's Court on Friday. The earnings are steadily on the increase, and the financial prospects of the road never were better.

☞We understand that Benjah C. Snyder, of this place, a member of the Anderson Cavalry, and who went with the three hundred into the battle of Murfreesboro', writes home that he thinks the regiment has been dealt with in bad faith, but speaks encouragingly of its efficiency in the future. He does not denounce those who refused to go into the fight under the circumstances.

☞We have several communications on hand, which do not appear, for the simple reason that the subjects of which they treat are hardly of sufficient interest at this time to justify us in giving them the space which their unnecessarily great length would require.

☞Thomas Blocher, Esq., of Roberts' heavy artillery at Fortress Monroe, has been honorably discharged from service on account of physical disability.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BALTIMOREAN.—The remains of Wm. Hamilton Smith, Esq., of this city, [formerly of Gettysburg,] were brought here yesterday, via Adams Express, from New York, and taken to the residence of Mr. J. H. Weaver, Fayette street, near Gay. It appears that on Saturday last Mr. Smith took the cars from New York to Boston, and while the train was passing through a tunnel he accidentally fell from the platform, and the train passed over him, breaking one of his arms and fracturing his skull, causing instant death. The body was taken back to New York by the return train, and as stated above, subsequently brought here. The deceased was in the 30th year of his age, and leaves a wife and one child. He was a lawyer by profession, and a nephew of Wm. P. Preston, Esq., and several years ago represented Baltimore county in the House of Delegates.—*Baltimore Sun of Thursday.*

☞The Confederate account of the operations of the negro brigade in Florida is up to the 13th inst. The force occupied Jacksonville on the 10th, and on the 11th the Confederates made an attack, and the negroes retreated to the gunboats. On the 13th they had again landed and were engaged in fortifying the town with a view of its permanent occupation.

☞The Ninth army corps, General Burnside's old command, has gone west over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, to join the General in his new field of duty.

TOWNSHIP & BOROUGH OFFICERS.

The following is a correct list of the Township and Borough Officers elected in the several districts of Adams county, on Friday week.— Mr. Samuel H. Eicholtz, the Deputy Clerk of the Courts, has our thanks for his services in the preparation of the list:

GETTYSBURG.—Burgess, Robert Martin; Judge, Jeremiah Culp; Inspectors, Harvey D. Wattles, Craig F. Geiselman; Assessor, Hiram Warren; Town Council, Henry Rupp, A. D. Buehler; School Directors, D. A. Buehler, William B. Meals; Constables, John Barrett, Henry C. Hoover.

CUMBERLAND.—Justices, D. D. Hoffman, Daniel Polly; Judge, David Shriver; Inspectors, Henry B. Cromer, John Black; Assessor, Cornelius Daugherty; Supervisors, John Slyder, Francis Bream; School Directors, Alexander Harper, Abraham Plank; Auditors, David Hankey, 1 year, Levi Plank, 3 years; Clerk, Wm. E. Myers; Treasurer, Joseph Baily; Constable, John Keefauver.

BERWICK BOR.—Judge, Joseph Berlin; Inspectors, Michael Heltzel, Edward Sourbeer; Assessor, Joseph R. Henry; School Directors, Francis W. Grove, Henry Kohler; Constable, Martin Steffan.

BUTLER.—Justice, John Hanes; Judge, Jas. McDannell; Inspectors, Jacob Peters, Henry Deitrick; Assessor, Christian Ziegler; Supervisors, Jacob Raffensperger, Elias Gardner; School Directors, Jacob Wister, Isaac Myers; Auditor, Martin Thomas; Clerk, Valentine Sillik; Treasurer, Henry Fehl; Constable, Samuel Lentz.

GERMANY.—Judge, Ephraim Menchy; Inspectors, Martin Stabley, Sylvester Harner; Assessor, Matthew Huff; Supervisors, Wm. Rider, Abraham Feeser; School Directors, Peter Greenholt, John G. Byers; Auditor, John Smith; Clerk, Henry Reeser; Constable, Joseph Brandt.

OXFORD.—Justices, John F. McSherry, Joseph J. Smith; Judge, Henry Felix; Inspectors, F. C. Heltzel, Levi Wagner; Assessor, Daniel F. Staub; School Directors, Henry Wiest, Elias Slagle; Supervisors, Henry Colhour, Peter Clunk; Auditor, William Altrogge; Clerk, Jacob F. Beck; Constable, Aloysius Marshall.

HUNTINGTON.—Judge, B. F. Leshey; Inspectors, James Wilson, David T. Howe; Assessor, Daniel H. Merkley; Constable, Jas. Wilt; School Directors, John Day, Abraham Shaeffer; Supervisors, Jesse Cline, Jacob P. Asper; Auditor, John Stitzell; Clerk, J. R. A. McBride; Treasurer, Ephraim Hiteshew.

LATIMORE.—Judge, Jacob L. Chronister; Inspectors, Michael Ebbersole, William B. Chronister; Assessor, Jonathan Brenneman; Constable, Solomon Gilbert; School Directors, Peter Kauffman, Geo. W. Brandt; Supervisors, Christian Chronister, Charles Prosser; Auditor, Wm. F. Bonner; Clerk, George L. Deardorff.

HAMILTONBAN.—Justice, Isaac Robinson; Judge, Daniel Snyder; Inspectors, George Herring, E. P. Kittinger; Assessor, James Watson, Jr.; Constable, Robert Watson; School Directors, Wm. Culp, Jas. P. Stem; Supervisors, Jeremiah Stem, Chas. Sanders; Auditors, Daniel Biesecker, 3 years, Wm. McCleaf, 2 years, Wesley Cauffman, 1 year; Clerk, John W. McConnell.

LIBERTY.—Judge, Abraham Krise; Inspectors, Samuel Beard, John Clark; Assessor, James Corry; Constable, John Eiker; School Directors, James Bowey, John Miller; Supervisors, Jacob Eiker, Wm. Flohr; Auditor, Reuben Shover, 3 years, Jacob Pecher, 2 years; Clerk, David Miller.

FRANKLIN.—Justice, J. W. Lott; Judge, Elias Hartman; Inspectors, Henry Lady, Albert Vandyke; Assessor, Thomas F. Grammer; Constable, Henry Hartman; School Directors, George E. Plank, Samuel Bucher; Supervisors, Jacob Settel, Joseph Dillon; Auditor, Benjamin Deardorff; Clerk, John P. Butt; Treasurer, Samuel Eicholtz.

STRABAN.—Judge, Philip Hann; Inspectors, Wm. L. Thomas, John H. Majors; Assessor, David Lockhart; Constable, Noah F. Hersh; School Directors, Philip Donohue, William Stallsmith; Supervisors, George F. Miller, Joseph Kaas; Auditor, Martin Watmor; Clerk, Jacob F. Thomas.

MENALLEN.—Judge, John Walhey; Inspectors, J. Kersey Cook, Isaac Bender; Assessor, William N. Heller; Constable, H. E. Mumma; School Directors, Solomon Bender, Jonas Routzahn; Supervisors, John Cline, W. W. Blocher; Auditor, Samuel Meals; Clerk, John Cullings; Treasurer, Michael Bender.

MOUNTPLEASANT.—Judge, Elias Sponsler; Inspectors, Joseph Spangler, George Y. Hemler; Assessor, Peter Quickel; Constable, Jacob Noel; School Directors, Jacob Sanders, Samuel A. Smith; Supervisors, Alex. Shorb, Michael Livingston; Auditor, Peter K. Smith; Clerk, Peter Weirich.

MOUNTJOY.—Judge, Elijah Eckenrode; Inspectors, Isaac Lightner, Joseph Eckenrode; Assessor, John Beck; Constable, Jas. H. Collins; School Directors, Moses Hartman, Peter Orndorff; Supervisors, Edward Collins, Jacob Feeser; Auditor, Jacob Hartman; Clerk, Joseph Kelly; Treasurer, John Hebert.

READING.—Judge, Samuel Blake; Inspectors, Jacob Brown, Edward Sheaffer; Assessor, Solomon Miller; Constable, John Chronister; School Directors, John Simpson, Wm. S. Hildebrand; School Directors for Hampton District, Lewis Chronister, 3 y., Emanuel Neidich, 3 y., Stephen Heinard, 1 y., Singleton Eicholtz, 1 y.; Supervisors, Samuel Heinard, John Mummert; Auditor, Daniel S. Chronister; Clerk, Jacob Wolf; Treasurer, John A. Dicks.

HAMILTON.—Justices, George Baker, Emanuel Hull; Judge, John Heltzel; Inspectors, Henry Kline, George W. Spangler; Assessor, Anthony Felix; Constable, Emanuel Rinehart; School Directors, John Hartley, Christian March; Supervisors, John Stornbaugh, Samuel Alwine; Auditor, Jacob Baker; Clerk, Joseph Woods.

CONOWAGO.—Judge, Peter Neiderer; Inspectors, Adam Oaster, E. J. Owings; Assessor, E. C. Slagle; Constable, Michael M. Little; School Directors, Solomon Schwartz, George Ginter; Supervisors, John Metzgar, Jacob Bollinger; Auditor, Michael Harnish; Clerk, Jesse Keller.

UNION.—Judge, Michael H. Kitzmiller; Inspectors, William Sterner, Henry Felty; Assessor, John Kellenberger; Constable, John Brockley; School Directors, Joseph L. Shorb, Emanuel Wildesin; Supervisors, Henry Unger, Henry Bollinger; Auditor, Jeremiah Gitt; Clerk, William Unger.

FREEDOM.—Justice, Samuel Eiker; Judge, John Patterson; Inspectors, George W. Lott, Joshua T. Brown; Assessor, Elijah Boyd; Constable, John Crouse; School Directors, John A. Linn, William C. Scott; Supervisors, James S. Wilson, William H. Paxton; Auditor, George C. Hartzel; Clerk, Joseph Hoffman.

TYRONE.—Judge, Emanuel Spangler; Inspectors, Daniel Trimmer, Peter Studebaker; Assessor, Thomas Ehrehart; Constable, John Eckenrode; School Directors, Abraham Guise and Samuel Gilliland, 3 years, Samuel Thomas, 2 years; Supervisors, John Bream, Sr., John Bolen; Auditors, Samuel Delap, 3 years, Augustus Dietrick, 1 year; Clerk, Conrad Bream; Treasurer, George Starry.

BERWICK TWP.—Justice, Jacob Klunk; Judge, Solomon Bechtel; Inspectors, Jacob Shull, John Richter; Assessor, Jacob Sourbeer; Constable, John Lehi; School Directors, Jacob Hull, Jacob Oaster; Supervisors, George Flickinger, Samuel Ditzler; Auditor, Jacob Sterner; Clerk, Daniel Bucher.

☞Who promised the College students a new board walk if they voted the Abolition ticket? Who?

☞Is it true that at the Conowago poll, the Judge of the election (the Inspectors refusing to accompany him) carried the ballot box into Mr. John Busbey's sick chamber for him to deposit his vote? If it be a fact, the matter should be further inquired into.

☞Mr. Charles J. Tyson has purchased the property of Mr. Peter Wert, at the west end of Chambersburg street, for $1200 cash.

☞Rev. Dr. Schmucker has purchased the farm of Mr. Levi D. Maus, in Union township, containing 115 acres, for $90 per acre, payable partly in valuable western land.

☞John C. Ellis, Esq., of New Oxford, this county, has been commissioned a Clerk in class one, Pay Department, at Washington.

☞Moving day—Wednesday next.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

MILROY'S DIVISION, 2d Brigade,
Winchester, Mar. 24, 1863.

Dear Compiler:—We still occupy our old camping ground, near Fort Hill, and do little except making a reconnoissance once in a while up the valley, in order to keep posted as to the whereabouts of our wily foe, who for sometime have been located above Woodstock, under the command of Imboden and Jenkins. They make things lively for us occasionally, especially of dark, stormy nights, when they are sure to make a dash at our pickets and then leave as suddenly as they came, frequently with a flea in their ears.

A few nights after the rout of the 13th Pa. Cavalry, a squad of White's Rebel Cavalry came in the rear of Col. Gallagher's camp, with the evident intention of capturing the balance of the Colonel's men. They had got close to the camp, when they were suddenly halted by a picket, who fired immediately, when they concluded to leave as fast as possible. Instead of having the Cavalry to deal with, they butt against some of the boys of the 87th, whom Gen. Milroy had placed there in the evening, under Capt. Fahs, of Company A, rightly conjecturing that they would attempt to surprise the camp during the night, as it was very stormy and dark.

We know nothing here of any force advancing on us from Fredericksburg or any other point, and if they should we feel able to hold the place against a large force.— Gen. Roberts had, as he thought, reliable information at Harper's Ferry a few days ago that the rebels were coming down the valley in large force to attack us, when he immediately sent the 6th Md. and 67th Pa., Col. Stanton, to our assistance. Of course we were surprised to hear that the rebels were coming, but were glad to meet our friends from the Keystone, it being the first Infantry Regiment we have met since we left Baltimore which hailed from the same State as ourselves.

The Paymasters are all dead, so far as we know, as we have seen none for several months. If they are really all dead, can't some good honest fellow from Adams county be appointed that will come out and pay us.

It is a fine thing for a man to love his country, and he certainly does love it when he is willing, for thirteen dollars a month, to sacrifice health, business prospects and everything, including his life perhaps, to uphold the old flag, but I tell you when a soldier knows that his little children are looking to their mother for something to eat and she has it not to give, and yet the Government owes him seven months' wages, if he growls, if he complains, nay, if for a few days he leaves his post to succor his little ones from starvation, who that has a heart will blame him?

Let our soldiers be paid as promptly as those fat contractors who are fast becoming millionaires, and there will be no desertions and no suffering at home among the families of those who are periling all for the good of our country. A soldier's wife and children are as dear to him as are the off-spring of those who are the upper crust of the land.

Adjutant Emmet having arrived, Lieut. Norris will be relieved in a few days of his duties as acting Adjutant of the Regiment. Lieut. Norris has fulfilled his duties to the entire gratification of the officers and men, and all will regret that his appointment is not permanent. Lieut. Hersh has been appointed A. Q. M., vice Lieut. Ford, absent without leave.

What was formerly the 1st Brigade is now the 2d, under Col. Geo. Hay, and consists of the following: 9th, 10th and 12th Virginia and 87th P. V., Capt. Chaffin's 5th U. S. Reg. Battery, Capt. Keefer's 1st Va. Battery, and three Companies of Cavalry.— The 1st Brigade is commanded by Gen. Elliott, son of Commodore Elliott, of Pennsylvania, and consists of Infantry from Ohio, 12th and 13th Pa., and 1st N. Y. Cavalry, besides a battery.

Col. Hay's A. A. A. G. is Lieut. Martin, of your county, and of course is at home, as he is in any position in which he is placed.

Capt. Adair's company, officers and men, are all in good health, as are also Co. I, from New Oxford. —MORE ANON.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION--DEMOCRATIC RESOLUTIONS.

Harrisburg, March 18.—Numerous petitions have been presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature during the present session in favor of a National Convention to adjust our difficulties. The Democratic members of the Senate and House held a caucus, and last night agreed upon resolutions to be presented on the subject to the Senate, by Hon. Mr. Lamberton, and to the House by Mr. Pershing, chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations. The House, being Democratic, will probably pass them; but as the Senate is Republican, they will not reach the Governor, although presenting a political issue for the future. The following is a copy of the resolutions:

Whereas, Angry sectional controversy, long indulged, has culminated in the assumed secession of a number of States of the Union, and a civil war which has already raged for nearly two years with unsurpassed violence and carnage, and wasting the lives and substance of the people of both sections and filling the land with misery and lamentations; and *whereas*, a continuance of the Union of all the States is indispensable to the peace and welfare of the people as well as to the attainment of great nationality; and *whereas*, it is believed that ordinary measures of legislation may prove insufficient to remove the primary cause of the present strife, or to adjust the complications that have arisen therefrom; and *whereas*, the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States provides that the "Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or on the applications of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress." Be it therefore

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the Congress of the United States be, and hereby is petitioned, to make provision for calling a Convention of States as authorized by the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States as soon as the necessary number of States, shall have petitioned for the same; the object of which Convention shall be to inquire into the causes of the present affliction of the nation, and if any just ground of complaint is found to exist, to so amend the Constitution as to remove such causes, securing thereby a more perfect union of the States; a better understanding of the relations which the United States bear to the Federal Government; "establishing justice, insuring domestic tranquility," and doing such other things not inconsistent with the spirit and genius of the present form of Government as may be deemed necessary "to promote the general welfare and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." And be it further,

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward copies of the foregoing resolution to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each of the Governors of the several States claiming to be in the Union.

The above resolutions are understood to have received the sanction of Governor Seymour, and the leaders of the Democratic party in New York, New Jersey, several of the England, and many of the Western States.

☞WE WANT WOOD! Dry preferred, but green hickory will answer.

UNION LEAGUES.

The *Patriot & Union* says:—The very fact that all of a sudden Republican journals manifest such enthusiasm for these organizations inspires us with distrust of them.—They have had—unless we are vastly mistaken—their origin in the result of late political elections. We, for one, shall never admit that because the Democracy is re-asserting its ancient power, there is just now any particular necessity for new organizations to sustain this Union. There are hundreds of honest men and patriots, no doubt, who connect themselves with these societies.—They would be honest men and patriots outside of them. There is no earthly necessity for such "Leagues." They can in no way add vigor to the Government. They have no control over the public sword or purse. The President and his Secretaries are clothed with the full and illimitless management of the entire physical and financial means of the country. These Leagues may turn out a fresh swarm of wordy orators to deluge the country with verbal patriotism, taking good care the while to keep out of all danger themselves, but we have yet to learn what else they will effect. True, a miserable partisan sheet of this city, which has been preaching mob law, and connecting the Democracy of this city with *murderers* and *thieves*, has suggested that these Leagues would be useful in disseminating such disgraceful journals as itself, but we don't see yet the good the Union cause would derive from that, nor indeed, for that matter, the negro cause either.

This movement is a piece of mock patriotism, gotten up by designing men for *political purposes.* The majority who go into it from the very best motives will some day discover that they have been entrapped.—Let us say to the Democracy, you have no use for such suspicious organizations—your principles are already just, patriotic and national—you are ready to demonstrate through your party, and in your personal relations, your devotion to the country and its laws; but you are not disposed to fall into bad company because they wear good clothes—you are not going into any organization which such men as Horace Greeley commend, no matter how alluring the devices it holds out, or how beautiful the banner it marches under—you are not of those whom Pitt in his reply to Walpole described as "ignorant in spite of experience"—you have learned enough to be profoundly convinced that no organization can subserve the cause of this Union into which Abolitionists intrude themselves, and of which they become the leading managers.

If the people are anxious to go into a Union League under the idea that they can aid the nation, in this critical period, let them go into the Democracy, and they will breathe the truest spirit of love for the nation and its laws. We have heard it said that a man who is "a real true *Mason* needs no other religion"—so we say that a man who is a genuine Democrat needs no Loyal League to inspire him with devotion to his country. He has it in his heart. He has been educated to it. The habits of his life confirm it, and the traditions and teachings of his party carve it into his nature in characters more durable than brass or marble.

The Democracy is the "Union League" of this people.

P. S. *The campaign for the Presidency in 1864 has been opened by the Union men.* They do not wait for the opposition to assume the initiative. They take it themselves.—*Forney on Union Leagues.*

DEATH OF REV. E. H. HOFFHEINS.

☞We announce, with deep pain, the death of Rev. E. H. Hoffheins, which took place at *his residence, in Abbottstown, on Saturday* night last after a few days' illness, of bilious congestion—his age about 47 years.

We knew him long—and who that ever enjoyed the warm greeting, the cheerful smile, and the kind words that constantly welled up from the pure heart of that good man, could hold him in any other than the highest esteem. His death creates a void not easily filled, and the intelligence of it will cause sadness and mourning among the many to whom he was wont to break the bread of life. He has gone to his last rest—the rest prepared for the upright in heart.

Funeral to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, at Abbottstown.

Special Notices.

Important Discovery.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them.—Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in Ten Minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor,
Rochester, N. Y.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [Feb. 16, 1863. 1y

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the FIRST THREE MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

Full directions in pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

They can be sent in a bottle, containing 50 pills, post free, by enclosing $1 and 6 three-cent stamps to any agent.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [Feb. 16, 1863. 1y

A Card to the Suffering.

The Rev. WILLIAM COSGROVE, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this receipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dec. 15, 1862. 1y

New Jersey Lands for Sale, ALSO, GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS, suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above lands and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to

B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
No. 90 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

Jan. 26, 1863.

POLITICS IN THE ARMY.

If it be wrong, at the present time, to agitate politics in civil life, is it not ten fold more criminal to introduce it into the camp? And yet the leaders of the Republican party—this great "no party party"—have all of a sudden turned the federal army into one grand political camp meeting. Wherever an opportunity offers, the officers are urged, and in many cases required, to meet and adopt resolutions previously prepared by the home politicians. These resolutions of course are filled with denunciations of Democrats as "copperheads," "home traitors" and such like expressions; and their object being to bolster up the declining fortunes of the house of Abraham, they are published with a great flourish of trumpets, in every brawling abolition journal throughout the land, as the "sentiment of the army." Out on such political trickery, we say! What do these bespangled, kidgloved gentry know of the real "sentiment of the army?" As little as they know of its hardships and privations.—What interest have they faithfully to represent that sentiment, if they do know what it is? None, so long as there is a chance of promotion, plenty of "greenbacks," and a jolly good time ahead. And if the opinions of these officers should not coincide with the Abolition programme, what would be the consequences of a public expression of them? Dismissal from the service. Very seldom are the privates called upon to vote upon these resolutions; and in one or two instances, when called upon, they very properly voted them down. Go to these privates, gentlemen of the Republican party, if you are sincere in your desire to obtain the real "sentiment of the army." And *perhaps they* will tell you they do not like the idea of carrying a musket and being compelled to "salute" some big buck "Nigger" with shoulder straps on. They will tell you they enlisted from unselfish, patriotic motives, to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws, and to restore the Union of their fathers, and don't care a fig for you or the "Niggers."—And they will very probably remind you that had you been as faithful to your duties as citizens, as they have been amidst the carnage of the battle field, instead of plundering the treasury, cheating them out of their just dues and intriguing continually to remove the generals whom they confided in and loved, the war might have been over by this time. Many of these men will be home with us next fall, and the result of the election then to be held will show what is "the sentiment of the army."—*Chambersburg Spirit.*

☞A dispatch from Cairo partially confirms the Confederate account of the attack on the Port Hudson batteries. The Southern dispatches stated that one only of the Federal fleet succeeded in passing the works, and that all the others were repulsed, including the flag-ship Hartford. The Federal account agrees substantially with this statement, with the exception that the vessel which passed was the Hartford, having on board the commander of the fleet. She lay below Warrenton at last accounts.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	6 00 to 6 50
Rye Flour	4 75
White Wheat	1 50 to 1 60
Red Wheat	1 35 to 1 40
Corn	80
Rye	85
Oats	65
Buckwheat	60
Clover Seed	4 50
Timothy Seed	2 00 to 2 25
Flax Seed	2 25
Plaster of Paris	8 00
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00
Pork	5 50

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	6 75 to 7 00
Wheat	1 60 to 1 95
Rye	1 03 to 1 08
Corn	86 to 90
Oats	66 to 90
Clover Seed	5 00 to 5 87
Timothy Seed	2 50 to 2 75
Beef Cattle, per hund	9 00 to 13 00
Hogs, per hund	8 50 to 9 00
Hay	21 00 to 23 00
Whiskey	48 to 50
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	82 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	6 25
Do. from stores	7 00
Wheat	1 53 to 1 55
Rye	90
Corn	80
Oats	60
Clover Seed	5 50
Timothy Seed	2 00
Plaster	7 00

MARRIED.

On the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. WILLIAM RANKIN, of Franklin county, to Miss ANNE, eldest daughter of Andrew Bittinger.

On the 24th inst., by Rev. A. Essick, Mr. WILLIAM HARMAN to Miss MARY INGLEBERT, both of Straban township, Adams co.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. THOMAS J. COOPER to Mrs. MARTHA TOOT, both of Gettysburg.

DIED.

☞Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

On the 22d inst., in Butler township, Mr. JOHN STEINOUR, Sr., aged 67 years 6 months and 19 days.

In Bendersville, on the 25th inst., of apoplexy, Mrs. HENRIETTA C., consort of Samuel Crist, aged 32 years 10 months and 22 days.

On the 26th of Feb., in the hospital at Gallatin, Tenn., Mr. THOMAS PIERSON, of Indiana volunteers, formerly of York Springs, this county, aged about 40 years.

Died, in great peace, on the 18th inst., Mrs. MARTHA BALDWIN, in the 67th year of her age.

On the 23d inst., in this place, of consumption, inherited from its mother, AGNES BELL, infant daughter of Mr. John Norbeck, aged 4 months and 3 days.

On the 17th inst., MAGGIE, daughter of Henry and Susan Benner, of Mountjoy township, aged 5 years 11 months and 5 days.

On the 10th inst., JANE ELIZABETH, daughter of Wm. E. and R. A. Hill, aged 1 year 2 months and 2 days.

On Friday, the 13th inst., at Suffolk, STEPHEN S. FRAZER, a member of Company I, 165th Regiment, P. M.

On the 4th of March, in the Hospital, near Vicksburg, Tenn., CALVIN FEHL, son of V. S. and Catharine Fehl, formerly of this county, aged 17 years and 9 months. He was a member of Co. G, 57th Regt., Ohio Vol.

On the 17th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH DIEHL, relict of John Diehl, dec'd., late of East Berlin, in the 75th year of her age.

On the 5th ult., at York Springs, Mrs. MARGARET STEPHENS, wife of Thomas Stephens, Esq., aged 76 years and 5 months.

On the 10th inst., of erysipelas, HUGH F. McGAUGHY, of Doddsville, McDonough county, Illinois, formerly of this county, aged 51 years 8 months and 10 days.

On the 28th of Feb., of diptheria, CLARA ELIZABETH, daughter of George and Matilda Arendt, of Cumberland township, aged 4 years 3 months and 1 day.

On the 13th inst., AMOS, son of Absalom Asper, of Huntington township, aged 5 months and 20 days.

On the 16th inst., HANNAH MARIA, daughter of Michael Kemper, aged 2 months and 14 days.

On the 17th inst., GEORGE WASHINGTON, son of Samuel Meckley, aged 4 years 6 months and 13 days.

On the 18th inst., MARGARET FIDLER, aged 79 years 10 months and 28 days.

On the 19th inst., near Petersburg, CATHARINE ALBERT, aged 79 years 10 months and 8 days.

On the 23d of January last, of diptheria, JANE ANNA, only surviving daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Fissel, of this county, in the 15th year of her age.

On the 24th inst., at Westminster, Md., MARY CATHARINE, daughter of Emanuel M. and Catharine Noel, aged 5 years 9 months and 21 days.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.—On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of APRIL next, the undersigned, Executor of the estate of John Diehl, late of the town of East Berlin, Adams county, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, the following:

A LOT OF GROUND, in the town of East Berlin, with a large Two-story HOUSE, with a Kitchen attached, Out-houses, Wood Shed, a good Barn, and a variety of choice fruit trees on said lot; excellent water near the kitchen door. The fences are good. Also, A CORNER LOT, containing 1 Acre, more or less, adjoining Mr. Bohn's, bounded by York street on the east, and the Carlisle road on the west—well fenced and a most desirable lot for building on. 2 Shares of Gettysburg Bank Stock.

A large lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture: Dining and Kitchen Tables, Cupboards, Chests, Bureaus, Sink, Chairs, Desk, Wash Stands, large lot of Carpeting, Beds and Bedding, Coverlets, Comforts, Quilts and Linen; several Stoves and Pipe; Iron Kettles, Pots, Queensware, Glassware, Crocks, Tubs, Meat Vessels, Barrels, Benches, Boxes, and other articles.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

J. J. KUHN, Executor.

P. S.—Any one desirous of viewing said Real Property, before day of sale, will be shown by Mr. A. K. Stoner, residing thereon.

March 30, 1863. ts

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of Lavari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, in Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of APRIL next, (1863,) at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A HALF LOT OF GROUND, situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a corner on west York street, thence along the same west 30 feet to a half lot of John Gruel's, thence along the same north 180 feet to an alley, thence along said alley east 30 feet to a lot of Dr. Horner, thence along said lot south 180 feet to west York street, the place of beginning—improved with a Two-story Brick Dwelling HOUSE, with a two-story brick back-building, hydrant, cellar under the house, brick Stable, with Carriage House, some fruit trees, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of W. W. Hammersly, with notice to Nancy Weikert, Executrix of Peter Weikert, dec'd., terre tenant.

SAMUEL WOLF, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, Mar. 30, '62.

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down or upon failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Adams county, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Elias Bushey, Executor of the estate of Isaac Gardner, deceased, to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of APRIL, 1863, at his office, in the Borough of Gettysburg, where all concerned may be heard.

W. A. DUNCAN, Auditor.

March 30, 1863. 3t

Select School.

MISS MARY McCLELLAN will commence her Select School in the school building formerly occupied by her in High street, on MONDAY, the 6th day of APRIL next. Parents desiring to send their children should make application soon. [Mar. 30, 1863. 2t

Bring Back

THE LADDER!—Some person has carried off a LADDER belonging to the undersigned, which he is anxious to re-possess, having daily use for such an article. The person who now has it is requested to bring it back without delay, and pay for this advertisement.

GEO. WAMPLER, Tinner.

March 23, 1863.

Notice.

SARAH ALBERT'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Sarah Albert, late of Latimore township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in Reading township, and the last named in Huntington township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL MYERS,
ELIUD ALBERT,
Executors.

Mar. 30, 1863. 6t*

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and impartiality. GEORGE BUSHMAN.

Cumberland tp., March 30, 1863.

Sheriffalty.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. GEO. F. ECKENRODE.

Gettysburg, March 30, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

A. W. FLEMMING.

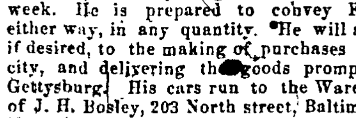
Gettysburg, March 30, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the coming election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

JACOB SANDERS.

Mountpleasant tp., Mar. 23, 1863.



Herbst's Line.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he is now running a line of FREIGHT CARS from Gettysburg to Baltimore every week. He is prepared to convey Freight either way, in any quantity. He will attend, if desired, to the making of purchases in the city, and delivering the goods promptly at Gettysburg. His cars run to the Warehouse of J. H. Bosley, 203 North street, Baltimore.—He invites the attention of the public to his line, assuring them that he will spare no effort to accommodate all who may patronize him.

SAMUEL HERBST.

March 16, 1863. 3m*

Collectors,

TAKE NOTICE.—The Collectors of Taxes for 1861 and previous years, in the different townships of Adams county, are hereby notified that they will be required to settle up their Duplicates on or before the 20th and 21st days of APRIL next, on which days the Commissioners will meet at their office to give the necessary exonerations, &c.—and if the Collectors do not appear and make settlement at the time above mentioned, their accounts will be given immediately into the hands of a proper officer for collection.

The Collectors for 1862 will be required to pay over to the County Treasurer all monies that may be collected by the April Court.

WM. B. GARDNER,
EPHRAIM MYERS,
JACOB EPPELMAN,
Commissioners of Adams county.

Attest—J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

Mar. 23, 1863. td

Russell's Screw Power

COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER.
WITHOUT COG GEARING.
The Lightest Draft Mower in the World.

It is the object of Farmers in purchasing a Machine to buy the best and cheapest. Both these objects will be attained by buying Russell's Screw Power.

The great amount of power lost in overcoming the friction of all Cog-geared Harvesters is saved in the Screw Power, by which we can offer the lightest draft Mower and Reaper in the world. This fact has been fully demonstrated by the various tests by Dynomometer and otherwise, to which the machine has been subjected during the last two seasons. Among the various points of superiority in this machine are the following:

The use of open malable iron guards, with a steel plate or face, ground to a cutting edge.—This with the knives, gives a perfect sheer cut.

Double Hinged Finger Bar.—No Mower can do good work, on all kinds of meadows, without a flexible bar. This bar can be raised and securely fastened, while passing from field to field.

Patent Adjustable Reel, performing its work equally as well upon rough ground as upon a level field.

There is no side Draft or weight upon the horses' necks.

New and peculiar form of Shoe, which will not clog when mowing, with a light play when the Reaper is attached.

The subscriber who is Agent for this machine has fully tested it the last season, in wheat, grass, clover and oats, and feels satisfied that all who see this machine work will have no other.

A specimen machine can be seen by calling on the subscriber, near Gettysburg, on the Harrisburg road.

WILLIAM WIBLE, Agent.

CERTIFICATES.

We certify that we went to the farm of William Wible last harvest, for the purpose of examining the work done by him with Russell's Screw Power Mower and Reaper. We found Mr. Wible cutting some of the very worst kind of lodged grain, and feel satisfied it could not have been done better by any other machine. It is the lightest draft machine we ever saw.

PHILIP WEAVER,
GEORGE BOYER.

We certify that we saw Mr. Wible mow with the above machine both in standing and lodged grass, with but one span of horses, and we consider it the best mower we ever saw.

GEORGE BOYER,
GEORGE DEARDORFF.

Mar. 23, 1863. tf

For Sale.

TWO SECOND-HAND MANNY MACHINES, with Wood's Improvement. Enquire of

WM. WIBLE.

Mar. 23, 1863.

Licenses.

THE following applications to keep public houses of entertainment, have been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on MONDAY, the 20th of APRIL next:

Charles Will, Borough of Gettysburg.
Geo. W. McClellan, " "
John L. Tate, " "
Israel Yount, " "
David Bluebaugh, " "
Jacob Stock, " "
F. D. Smith, Franklin township.
Maria C. Eicholtz, " "
C. B. Hanes, " "
M. A. Miller, " "
George A. Corwell, " "
Henry Munshower, " "
George Bear, " "
John McCleary, " "
Benjamin Shrive, " "
Lawrence Brandt, Germany
John Eline, " "
Joseph Barker, " "
Peter Lingenfelter, " "
Levi Krebs, " "
Marcellus H. Crouse, " "
Ch'n Rafl usperger, Tyrone
A. M. Cook, " "
Samuel Sadler, " "
Charles Myers, Menallen
O. P. House, " "
John D. Becker, Huntington
Daniel H. Markley, " "
G. W. Hildebrand, " "
Jacob Martin, Oxford
George Shane, " "
Francis Bream, Cumberland
George W. Rex, Butler
David Keckler, " "
Henry Hartzel, " "
Peter Shively, Hamiltonban
Barney Bingham, " "
Jacob L. Grass, Strahan
Conrad Moul, Latimore
Geo. C. Keidle, Mountpleasant
Robert M. Dicks, Reading
Francis J. Wilson, Bor. of Berwick.

STORE LICENSE.

Geo. F. Kalbfleisch, Bor. of Gettysburg.

JOHN EICHOLTZ, Clerk.
Per S. H. EICHOLTZ, Dep'y.

Mar. 23, 1863. tc

Millinery Goods.

1863. SPRING. 1863.

WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT St., PHILA., have now in store a complete stock of STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, including

Straw Hats and Bonnets,
Misses' and Children's Straw Goods,
Fancy and Crape Bonnets,
French Flowers, Ribbons, &c.,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Milliners.

Cash Buyers will find special advantage in examining this stock before purchasing.

March 16, 1863. 1m

Come Ye Weary

AND HEAVY LADEN.—The undersigned would respectfully inform his numerous friends that he has just received a fresh supply of that world-renowned "HASKEESH, OR TURKISH EXHILERATING CANDY," imported directly from Turkey. This Candy possesses all the properties, but is without the baneful effects of opium. Its effect, upon the human system is such that it will revive the weary, and your sleep after using this candy will be sweet, and your dreams enchanting. Every one should use it. Price only 25 cents a box. Sent post-paid on receipt of the price by addressing A. W. CAREY, Box [illegible]0, Lancaster, Pa.

March 16, 1863. 6t

Millinery

AND STRAW GOODS.—We have the pleasure of informing you that we are now prepared to offer, at our Old Stand, Nos. 103, 105 & 107 North SECOND St., PHILADELPHIA, a well selected Stock of MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, in every variety, of the latest importations, and of the newest and most fashionable styles.

OUR STRAW DEPARTMENT will comprise every variety of Bonnets, Hats and Trimmings to be found in that line, of the latest and most approved shapes and styles. Soliciting an early call, I remain yours, respectfully,

H. WARD.

March 16, 1863. 1m

The Grocery Store

ON THE HILL.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., Earthenware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR & FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. TRY HIM. J. M. ROWE.

Feb. 23, 1863. tf

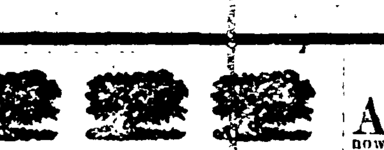
Children's Aid Society.

THE agent of the Children's Aid Society of Baltimore, Wm. C. Palmer, will be in Gettysburg on Monday, the 13th of April next, and the following day, with a company of children seeking homes in Adams county. Persons desirous of securing children from the Society, or in aid of its benevolent objects, will please attend.

R. G. McCREARY,
Secretary of Local Committee.

March 30, 1863. 2w

DOMESTICS, Prints, Ginghams, Brilliants &c., at A. SCOTT & SONS.



Public Sale

OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, &c., from the Nursery of H. F. M. PETERS, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th, 1863, at GETTYSBURG, PA. On these six days will be offered Trees of good size, fine form, and in quality as healthy as can be grown and trained in any soils in the United States or other countries. 4000 to 6000 Trees, Vines, &c., will be offered at public outcry, in lots of from one to a half-dozen, five or six days, (or longer if much unfavorable weather should interfere.) The reason why we adopt this mode of offering trees at public outcry is because we wish to have the people satisfied with such stock as they may purchase. It has become a fact that many who wish to purchase and plant trees do not like the idea of purchasing articles "sight unseen," as many have often been imposed upon and defrauded by Traveling Agents, through the stock purchased not proving in quality as represented. We, therefore, being assured that our stock gives general satisfaction, embrace this opportunity of giving all a chance to SEE the stock when making the purchase. On the days above-mentioned, will be offered at public sale, trees of the best varieties in cultivation, as none of inferior flavored qualities are cultivated by us, and, out of several hundred varieties of APPLES, PEACHES, PEARS & PLUMS, purchasers will have the opportunity of procuring the most desirable sorts, the largest sized and finest formed Standard Pear Trees, such as have never been purchased from travelling agents. It will surely pay to go a distance of 15 or 20 miles when there is an opportunity of purchasing Pear Trees which will prove satisfactory and are of good size.

Sizes of Trees which will be offered at sale:

Apple Trees	6 to 9 feet.
Pear do., standard	5 to 7 "
Cherry do.	4 to 6 "
Apricot do.	4 to 5 "
Shade do., different kinds	7 to 9 "
Peach do.	4 to 6 "
Dwarf Pear Trees	3 to 4 "
Plum do.	4 to 5 "
Grape Vines, strong stocks.	
Evergreen Trees, very fine	3 to 4 "

Evergreens, as well as other kinds of trees, are much more successful when planted from the middle of April until the middle of May than such as are planted so very early in the season when the soil is cold and wet. Trees of all kinds are known to have done much better that have been planted about corn-planting time than such as have been planted too early. During last Spring, from the 12th of April until about the first of May, some 20,000 trees have gone out from our Nursery, and, so far as heard from, they have proven a general success, much more so than is usually known of any that were ever planted before.

Tree Planters can all see the stock when purchasing, and need not fear getting such inferior stock as that often taken out by some travelling agents. The Peach trees can all be seen, and will be found to be the most healthy in their roots of any to be found.

A credit of eight months will be given to all who purchase to the amount of $5,00 and upwards, and when paying cash, 8 per cent. will be taken off.

☞Sale to commence at 8 o'clock on each day, at the place above-mentioned. Trees and Stock are from the Nursery of

H. F. M. PETERS,
Near Bendersville, Adams county, Pa.

A. W. Flemming, Auctioneer.

March 16, 1863. ts

Central Nurseries,

YORK, PENNA.

The undersigned invite attention to their superior assortment of FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, &c., for the spring of 1863. *The Fruit department embraces*

STANDARD AND DWARF TREES,

in great variety and of superior growth. Also a large collection of GRAPES and other small fruits. RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS, &c. The Ornamental department, in addition to our large stock of ENGLISH ELM, NORWAY MAPLE and SILVER MAPLE, especially suited for street planting, and NORWAY SPRUCE, ARBOR VITÆ, AUSTRIAN, CORSICAN, RUSSIAN and SCOTCH PINES, of extra size, JUNIPERS, MAHONIAS, &c., particularly suited for Cemetery and Lawn planting, embraces a large and *complete assortment* of hardy Deciduous and Evergreen Trees, Flowering SHRUBS, ROSES, &c., &c., which we offer at very reasonable rates.

Catalogues on application.

EWD. J. EVANS & CO.,
York, Pa.

Mar. 16, 1863.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and filed by order of Court in this office, for the granting of a Charter of Incorporation to the "Bendersville Cemetery Association," and if no sufficient reason is shown to the contrary at the April Term next, said Court will decree and declare said association a body politic according to the articles, objects and conditions of their application.

By order of Court,
JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's office, Gettysburg, March 16, 1863. 3t

Notice.

THE first and final account of John Krug, Assignee of Isaac Rife, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 20th day of APRIL next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

March 16, 1863. 4t*

Notice.

THE account of James Townsend, Assignee of Warner Townsend, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 20th day of APRIL next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

March 16, 1863. 4t*

Notice.

THE second and final account of John Burkholder and Solomon Bender, Assignees of Jesse M. Hutton, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 20th day of APRIL next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

March 16, 1863. 4t*

Notice.

THE first and final account of John McCleary, Committee of Martha Leeper, (lunatic,) has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 20th day of APRIL next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

March 16, 1863. 4t*

Notice.

THE second account of Samuel Bucher, Committee of John Gminter, (lunatic,) has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 20th day of APRIL next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

March 16, 1863. 4t*

1863. PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. 1863.

Howell & Bourke,

COR. FOURTH & MARKET STS., PHILA., have now in stock, a fine variety of WALL PAPERS, got up expressly for their Spring Trade. WINDOW PAPER of every grade, to which they invite the attention of Storekeepers.

☞In their Retail Department will be found the choicest styles of the season.

Feb. 23, 1863. 3m

An Apprentice

TO the Machine business wanted by the subscriber, at the Gettysburg Foundry.—Early application desired. A boy from the country, from 15 to 18 years of age, preferred.

DAVID STERNER.

March 23, 1863. 3t

THE Ladies will find a good assortment of Dress Goods, cheap as usual—call and see them at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

A Small Farm

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale, the SMALL FARM he now occupies, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Stephen Gettier, Frederick Farney and others, containing 28 Acres, more or less, improved with a new two-story Frame HOUSE, new Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, a well of never-failing water at the dwelling, (the water from which is conveyed into the barn-yard,) two Orchards of choice fruit, &c. The land is under good cultivation, having been well limed, and under good fencing. The land is equal to limestone.

Possession will be given on the first day of April next. Terms easy. Apply on the premises. JOSEPH A. ORNDORFF.

Feb. 2, 1863. 2m*

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer at private sale their estate, known as "VIRGINIA MILLS," in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, Pa., within one mile of Fairfield. The tract contains upwards of 500 ACRES, of which 300 are excellent farm land, and the residue covered with good timber. The land is of the best quality and usually yields a sure crop of both winter and summer grain. Besides the stream upon which the Mills are built, running through the tract, the farm has water in almost every field.—There are on the tract a Two-story Stone Dwelling HOUSE, Stone Back-building, Two-story LOG HOUSE attached, large Bank Barn, of frame, with all the modern conveniences, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, &c. The Mill is three stories high, of stone, with two pair of burrs, chopping stones, all in complete order; Saw Mill, Miller's House, Tenant House; two excellent Orchards on the place, with a large amount of *yard fruit, of every variety.* The Gettysburg extension of the Penna. Railroad is located through the farm. This estate offers inducements for safe investments not often found.—The title is indisputable.

☞Persons desirous of viewing the property, or purchasing, will call upon our Attornies, M. & W. McClean, Esqs., in Gettysburg.

MARY MYERS,
MARY V. MYERS.

Feb. 16, 1863. tf

Highly Important

INFORMATION.—A RARE CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE. READ! READ!! READ!!!

THE EASTERN ART UNION ASSOCIATION have now ready for distribution to subscribers their beautiful chrono lithograph of

"THE UPRISING OF THE SPIRIT OF THE NORTH,"

a splendid national picture, size 24x36, of the great uprising of the North, when the telegraph brought the electric news that Fort Sumpter had fallen. No parlor should be without this superb engraving. Price only THREE DOLLARS, and sent securely stated, on rollers post-paid on receipt of the price. Every person who purchases one of these engravings is entitled to a prize varying in value from one dollar to *three hundred dollars.* Send in your orders early, to A. W. CAREY,

Box 270, Lancaster, Pa.

March 16, 1863. 6t

Making Room

FOR NEW GOODS.—PICKING is selling off all his old stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, at greatly reduced prices, to make room for his Spring supply.

Now is the time to buy cheap
Call soon to secure bargains.

Feb. 2, 1863

Clothing & Groceries.

THE Store Room of Henry Beitler, on the Baltimore Turnpike, four miles from Gettysburg, will be opened on the 1st of April next as a Clothing and Grocery Store. Customers will get paid for Butter three cents more a pound than the common price.

G. G. DOSE.

March 16, 1863. 3t

Auctioneering.

THE undersigned, having obtained License under the United States Excise Law, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of Auctioneering and Sale Crying, and will be glad to receive a liberal share of the public's patronage. He promises satisfaction to all who may employ him. Charges moderate. Residence, in Mountpleasant township, half a mile south of Hunn's Station. Post office address, Granite P. O., Adams county, Pa.

JOHN STALLSMITH.

Feb. 9, 1863. 2m*

Notice.

CHRISTIAN J. CASHMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of C. J. Cashman, late of Straban twp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Gettysburg, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB BENNER, Adm'r.

Mar. 9, 1863. 6t

Notice.

GEORGE BERCAW'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of George Bercaw, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in the same township and the last named in Straban township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

PETER BERCAW,
JOHN G. BRINKERHOFF,
Executors.

Mar. 9, 1863. 6t*

Notice.

JAMES A. BRADY'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of James A. Brady, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Oxford township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN S. BRADY, Executor.

Feb. 23, 1863. 6t*

Savings Institution.

THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION of Adams county, receives money on Deposite daily, from 9 o'clock, a. m., until 3 o'clock, p. m. Interest on Deposites from 2 to 5 per cent. Special Deposites paid agreeably to notice, and transient Deposites on demand, with interest.

Gettysburg, Feb. 9, 1863. 6t

Watches, Jewelry,

AND SILVER-WARE.—The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of style—comprising all of the newest and most beautiful designs.

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, equal to Coin—and the best make of SILVER PLATED WARE. Each article is warranted to be as represented.

☞Watches and Jewelry carefully Repaired and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,
(Successor to Stauffer & Harley,)
No. 622 Market street, Philad'a.

Mar. 9, 1863. 3m&3mseep.1

Special Notice.

I have adopted this method to inform those indebted to me that I need *money.* It is hoped they will call as early as possible and settle their accounts, many of which have been standing for years. This is the first time I have had occasion to call on them for money, and will therefore expect a prompt response.

March 16, 1863. F. B. PICKING.

Pay Up.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of H. H. Rowe & Bro. are requested to settle immediately, as the books must be closed.

Mar. 16, 1863. H. H. ROWE & BRO.

The Cheapest

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Coatings, Jeans, Cord, Flannels, Blankets, Gloves, Hosiery, and a large lot of CARPETING, to be had at the cheap cash store of

Nov. 3, 1862. GEO. ARNOLD.

Fresh Reinforcements.

STRENGTHENING OUR POSITION.—We are constantly adding new supplies to our already large and fashionable stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have every style of Spring and Summer Hats, which in quality and price cannot fail to please. Boy's and Men's Hats and Caps of every description, and of the latest styles. Our stock of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &c., &c.,

was never more complete. Ladies, Gentlemen and Children can be accommodated with anything in this line, as we are better prepared now to give fits and greater bargains than ever before. If you want bargains, good fits and fashionable goods, call at the sign of the BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg street.

JOHN CULP,
ALEX. COBEAN.

June 9, 1862.

Fresh Groceries,

NEW NOTIONS, FINE LIQUORS, &C.—The undersigned has just returned from the city with the largest stock of new goods he has yet laid in, which, having bought for cash, he is prepared to sell as low as anybody here or elsewhere. He will enumerate a portion of his stock: COFFEES, SUGARS, Molasses, Cheese, Bacon, Potatoes, Salt, Vinegar, Spices, Candles, Soaps, Brooms, Brushes, Halters, Bed Cords, Cedar and Willow Ware, SEGARS and TOBACCOS, large lots of best and common brands; with all sorts of NOTIONS.

He has a finer stock of LIQUORS than is usually found outside of the cities, viz: Imported and Domestic Brandies, four kinds, the best for medicinal uses; Old Rye, very superior, for the same purpose; Imported Wines, also Domestic Wine; Schiedam Schnapps, Rums, Whiskies, &c. Every article is warranted to be what it is sold for.

Recollect, this is the place to buy cheap.—Let such as doubt it call, and they will be convinced. GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH.

Jan. 19, 1863.

New Store!

NEW GOODS AND GREAT BARGAINS!—The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and surrounding country, that he has opened a NEW STORE in Gettysburg, in the room lately occupied by J. C. Guinn & Bro., on the North West corner of the Diamond, where he will *keep a large and well selected stock of*

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, CARPETING, &C.,

of every description, among which will be found the latest styles of Spring Goods. The Ladies particularly are requested to call and examine my stock, as I feel satisfied it has never been surpassed in this place for beauty and cheapness. Gentlemen, also, are requested to call, as there is no article in the line of GENTLEMEN'S WEAR that they cannot be accommodated with, at prices that will astonish them.

I will also keep on hand a large supply of GROCERIES, which will be sold very cheap. My stock of QUEENSWARE, &c., will also be found handsome, durable and cheap, whilst my CARPETING cannot be surpassed.

It is my intention to keep a first class Store—keeping on hand nothing but good goods—and to sell cheap—having adopted the motto—"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

I would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage, as I hope by strict attention to business, and by dealing honestly with my customers, to give satisfaction to all.

MICHAEL SPANGLER.

April 14, 1862.

Good News for Everybody!

COME TO GOLDMAN'S,
AT SAMSON'S OLD STAND!
ALL NEW GOODS!

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

Isaac Goldman, just from Baltimore, has opened a Clothing and Variety Store at Samson's Old Corner, on the Diamond, in Gettysburg, where he offers a large stock of Goods in his line, and which he will sell at prices so low as to astonish all buyers. His assortment, which will be found made of the best materials in the best manner, comprises everything in the line of Men's & Boys' Wear, viz:

Over Coats, a large variety;
Dress Coats, a large variety;
Sack Coats, a large variety;
Pantaloons, a large variety;
Vests, a large variety;
Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties,
Gloves, Suspenders, Carpet Bags,
Knives, Port Monnaies,
Gentlemen's Dressing Combs, &c.
Heavy Boots, not to be beat;
Segars, Tobacco.
Fine assortment of Pipes, &c., &c.

Give him a call. No trouble to show Goods. By selling good Goods, at moderate profits, he hopes to please all purchasers. Don't forget "the Spot"—Samson's Old Corner.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15, 1862.

Something New.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. J. L. Schick's Store, and fronting the Square, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest city prices, and all purchases will be guarantied as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of SPECTACLES, and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand. JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

JOSEPH BEVAN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1861. tf

New Goods.

SPRING GOODS!—CHOICE GOODS!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just received and are now opening a large and choice assortment of SPRING GOODS, to which they invite the attention of the public. Having been purchased with care at reduced prices, we are prepared to give our customers bargains. Our stock has been largely increased by the addition of a choice variety of the latest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, material for MENS' WEAR, CARPETING, QUEENSWARE, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., comprising a complete assortment of everything usually wanted. Call early and select bargains for yourselves. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

April 7, 1863.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

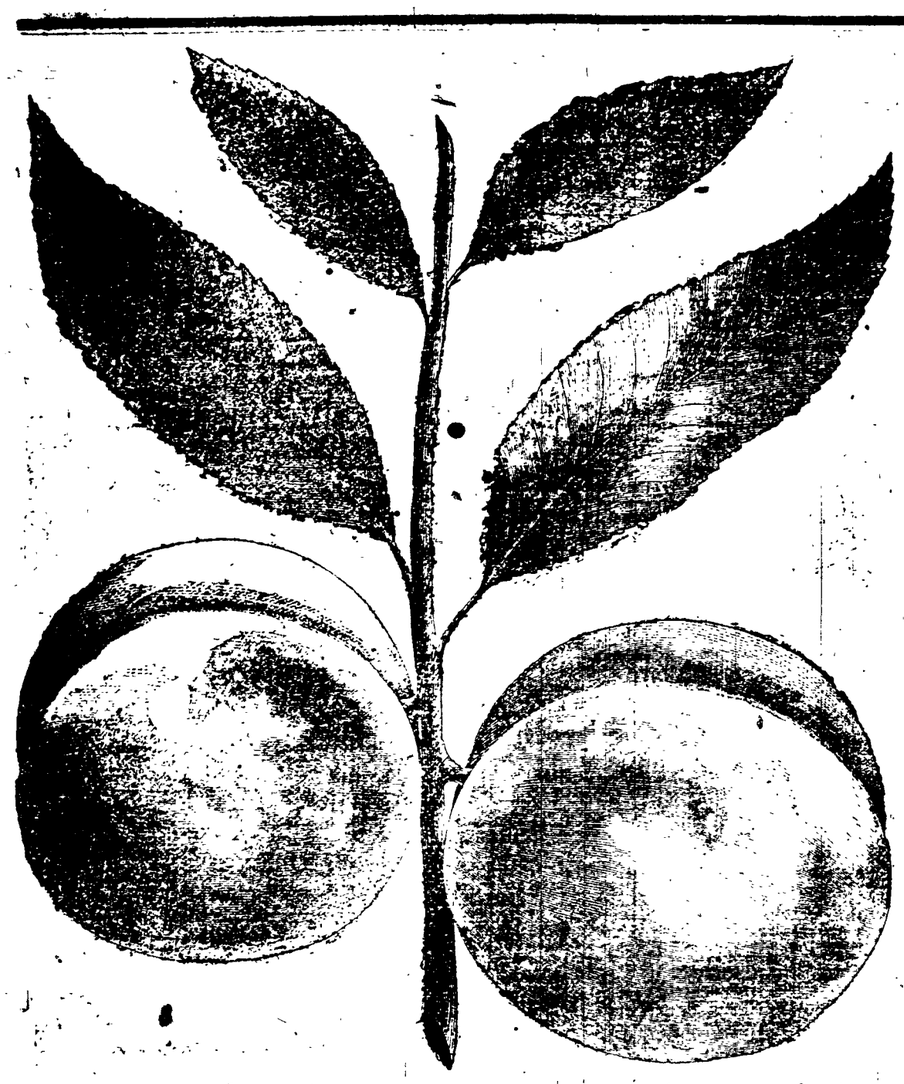
Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, Corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.—We are prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, Marble Mantles, Slabs for Cabinet Makers, and all other work appertaining to our business. We will guarantee satisfaction both as to execution and price. Call and see our designs and specimens of work.

Feb. 2, 1863. tf

TRUNKS, Umbrellas, Carpet Sacks, &c., very cheap at PICKING'S.

COAL OIL—at DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.



The above are sample specimens of Peaches which were grown in a season of extreme drought, on soil which could not have produced more than four or five bushels of wheat per acre without enriching it, and were grown on soil in which the worm insect has proven itself very injurious to the tree and fruit. And where the yellows also is subjected to enfeeble trees, inasmuch so as to cause trees to produce inferior, worthless and imperfect grown fruit, when not properly treated, and not true remedies are complied with. But with treatments favorable for their invigoration and the duration of peach trees, and for rendering them capable of producing their fruits into full perfection. The trees can be restored healthy and vigorous for scores of years, through favorable treatment.

But the true remedies which only can guarantee certain success in the cultivation of the above luscious fruit, are really not known and made use of or practised by the hundreds or thousands who are taking an interest in the cultivation of the above luscious fruit. The remedies which should be made use of are very easy to comply with, which will accomplish, and to prove very certain in effecting very good and lasting results, inasmuch so as to have proven to restore trees with rank foliage, which had already been affected with the yellows, to health, and to produce fruits which were grown in full perfection.

But in order that the whole points and mysteries can become presented in such a manner as to have full explanations to the whole and all the points, an Illustrated Map is introduced and offered for sale at a very reasonable figure. And single peach trees will, when under favorable treatment, produce fruit per annum which will be worth more than double the cost of a map.

Single Peach trees, when under improved and favorable treatment, at a proper age, will produce fruit to the value of from $4 to $6 and $8 per tree per annum; and an acre of such trees will bring in about as much profit as eight or ten acres of wheat can produce, with but comparatively little attention or labor.

There is scarcely one case of an orchardist out of hundreds of thousands who has ever realized the real value of an orchard five or ten acres in extent, because they have never given their orchard a good chance or a full trial. But there are numbers of orchards that we have an account of, which are under favorable treatment, of from five to ten acres in extent, which have yielded as much and really more clear profit per annum than a plantation of two or three hundred acres of land, under the highest state of cultivation.

But, then again, there are hundreds of thousands of orchards which scarcely prove to produce sufficient in value to justify the owners for sparing the grounds which they occupy. And why is this so? This is entirely owing to the fact, that such orchards have not the treatment rendered which they require for producing heavy incomes. And why are the masses of orchardists not more interested in rendering such treatment which is needed to enable their orchards to produce heavy incomes? This is owing to the fact, that orchardists have not the required information and instructions on those important points, and have never tried any experiments in order to make improvements, and thus have not, as yet, met with any great results and success to encourage them for giving their orchards a fair trial and chance.

What man is there who would not be encouraged if he could gain a profit of $300 or $400 per annum from an acre of land? Surely, all would be much encouraged if they could do so. That can, in a reasonable manner be done, with much convenience, if the proper means are made use of, and if a fair trial is given. The above amount can be made from one acre of land, in an orchard with good and improved treatment, and with a real good chance, and we can give good reason why.

Single apple trees, under good and favorable treatment, have proven to produce from twenty-five to forty bushels of apples, which have been sold at from 75 cents to $1.25 per bushel, which would rate the amount of income per tree at about $25 per acre. Then just thirty trees per acre would insure an income of a fancy sum of $750. But with unfavorable treatment, such results cannot become produced, neither such heavy incomes be expected.

But a MAP is now introduced in which information can be obtained to rear up trees, which will, in due time, produce much greater incomes than the above alluded to. And if the modes, which are pointed out in the map are closely complied with, will add to render the most beneficial and improved treatment which can become rendered to orchards in all time to come.

Then it can with full assurance be guaranteed that single apple trees can become formed in due season, which will produce from forty to sixty and seventy-five bushels of apples in a season. And should any one doubt this, then they need only spare a few dollars to procure a map, and you will only need to try the improved treatment closely as directed, to the use of one tree, and in a few years you will realize the difference between making an improvement or none.

In a map it will become ascertained that there is a very beneficial improvement pointed out for preparing the soil with much convenience before planting trees in, which will insure a certain guarantee to render fruit trees very productive in low, wet and unfavorable soils, and in unfavorable seasons, and it will be found that the mode for preparing is done with much care and convenience.

In the last place, the map contains the most improved information on the keeping and preserving of all kinds of fruits, that can be introduced, to guarantee certain success, and especially for keeping apples. It points out how to put them away to insure them to keep with much success the whole year round, and especially such as Rambo and other early winter apples; it insures their successful keeping until next harvest, or until there are apples again. The information or instruction which is contained in a map, for keeping apples with success, will be worth from five to ten and twenty times as much per annum as a map will cost to hundreds and thousands, in proportion to extent of orchards or fruit growing.

Price per single copy only $2, or ten copies to one address will be furnished for $17.50 in advance. They will be forwarded by express to any parts ordered, on receipt of the required amount.

We require and desire the names of all such, and their residences, who may at any time be found out to copy, or steal information from maps of other purchasers; or, in other words, such who refuse purchasing a map, and do not have in possession a copy themselves, but intend to copy information from maps purchased by others, such are to become reported to head quarters, and expect our agents and postmasters to see to the same, as such copying and acts on the part of any, would be considered as swindling that sum out of us. As we have put the price of the map at such a very low figure, in order that it will prove in the reach of every family to procure a copy. The price of the map ought to be about ten dollars, and then the purchaser could yet double his money ten or twenty times per annum out of it, if he makes full use of its information. But we expect every honest-thinking man will procure a copy for himself, and of course do not think of copying from those which others have purchased and paid for.

All postmasters are appointed agents to receive subscriptions and money for the same, and sending it on to us. If heavy sums are to be remitted, it would be best to remit check or draft on bank.

Address,

H. F. M. Peters

Floradale P. O. Adams County, Penna.

POSTMASTERS PLEASE SEND ON YOUR ADDRESS FOR HANDBILLS AND CIRCULARS OF INDUCEMENTS.

Removal.—Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of

TIN-WARE,
PRESSED AND
JAPANED WARE,

and will always be ready to do REPAIRING.
ROOFING and SPOUTING
also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited. A. P. BAUGHER.
Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!—A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods as cheap as the cheapest at A. SCOTT & SON'S

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

J. L. SCHICK has just received a lot of cheap Looking Glasses.

New Restaurant.

THE undersigned has opened a Restaurant, at the corner of York and Liberty streets, Gettysburg, where he will keep everything in the eating line in season—also Ale, Lager, and Cider, Segars, Tobacco, &c. He is likewise fitting up a Saloon for Ice Cream at the same place. He hopes, by attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of custom. HENRY W. CHRISMER.
May 5, 1862.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.
PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HORNER'S New Drug Store.

A Ready Market.

100.000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED.—We have taken the house lately occupied by Klinefelter, Bollinger & Co., with a determination to pay the highest market prices for all kinds of Grain. You will find us supplied with PLASTER, GUANO of all kinds, GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail LUMBER, COAL and every other article in our line of business sold at the lowest possible rates for Cash. Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
DIEHL, BRINKERHOFF & CO.
April 22, 1861. tf

MOURNING GOODS.—The finest assortment of Mourning Goods ever offered, can now be seen and bought at lower prices than they have ever been sold before. Call at once at the sign of the Red Front.
April 21. FAHNESTOCK BROS.

UMBRELLAS of every variety at PICKING'S.

TRUNKS and Carpet Sacks cheap at PICKING'S

Advertisements.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)
Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept, 5, 1859.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States ☞ Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20,

Professional Card.

HAVING previously announced our association together as practictioners of medicine, we now state that, on and after this date, we will enter into an equal and permanent partnership. We will give our united and combined attention to our professional duties, and endeavor, faithfully and satisfactorily, to discharge them. S. G. KINZER, M. D.,
N. G. KEIRLE, M. D.
Littlestown, March 1, 1863.
N. B. Being desirous of closing up my old business, those knowing themselves indebted to me are respectfully requested to make prompt settlement, either by note or payment.
S. G. KINZER, M. D.
March 2, 1863. 3m

Medical Card.

DOCTORS O'NEAL & SWOPE have associated themselves for the PRACTICE OF MEDICINE in Gettysburg and its vicinity.—Office in Wills' Building, opposite the Bank. Night calls will, for the present, be made at the residence of Dr. Swope, in East York street.
Dec. 22, 1862. 3m

Drs. Cress & Taylor,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS.—The above named gentlemen, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. Having had large surgical experience in the U. S. Army, and extensive hospital practice, they respectfully solicit your patronage. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctioned by practice of the ablest ECLECTIC PRACTITIONERS, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c. Office in Baltimore street, opposite McCreary's Sadler Shop. Volunteers' families attended free of charge during their absence.
DR. JAMES CRESS. DR. WM. TAYLOR.
Jan. 19, 1863.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES:—Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stœver.
Gettysburg, April 11, 63.

Bastress & Peters

PAY the highest cash prices for all kinds of GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, &c., at the Brick Warehouse in New Oxford.
Constantly on hand a large assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail—also, LUMBER, COAL, GUANO, PLASTER, &c.
April 28, 1862. 1y*

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. McCreary, S. R. Russell, J. R. dersh, Samuel Durboraw, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abdiel F. Gitt, James H. Marshall, M. Eichelberger.

☞ This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞ The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.
Sept. 27, 1858.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.
VALENTINE SAUPEE.
July 25, 1859.

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair-Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-e-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.
A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.
Aug. 6. 1860.

NEW SPRING GOODS—just opened at the New Store of M. SPANGLER.

Stratton, Bryant & Co.

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGES, LOCATED IN PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. cor. 7TH AND CHESNUT STS.
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis.

Book-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞ For full particulars send for a circular.
Oct. 20, 1862. 1y

Vinegar—Vinegar.

THE undersigned has commenced the manufacture of Vinegar, on Washington street, a few doors north of West Middle street, Gettysburg. He has been manufacturing this Vinegar for nearly one year, and it has given general satisfaction. The superiority of this Vinegar over all other manufactured Vinegar, consists in it being made entirely of grain, no acid of any kind being used in its composition, and free from everything injurious. It is strong, and at the same time pleasant to the taste, and has all the preservative qualities found in pure Cider Vinegar. He is prepared to wholesale this Vinegar in any quantity. Call and examine for yourselves. ADAM DIEHL.

Certificate.

WE, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have used in our families, for various purposes, the Vinegar manufactured and sold by ADAM DIEHL, and find it to be all that he represents it to be. We have fairly tested it and believe it to be superior in every respect, to any other manufactured Vinegar we have ever used, and would recommend it to all persons.

Wm. Boyer & Son, Gettysburg,
Jacob Norbeck & Co., "
Cedori & Gillespie "
John Chamberlin, Franklin twp.,
Levi Pitzer, "
A. F. Gitt, Oxford.
May 12, 1862. 1y*

1861. 1862.
Bargains! IN Bargains!

HATS, CAPS; BOOTS AND SHOES, TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.—Having just received a very large supply of the above goods, we are prepared to sell them lower than ever sold in this place. My stock is most complete, embracing every style of Shoes and Hats made,

HATS AND CAPS,

consisting of all the latest styles for Spring and Summer.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children.

City-made and Eastern work from 25 cents up. TRUNKS of every description and kind.
☞ Call and examine the bargains at
April 21, 1862. R. F. McILHENY'S.

General McClellan

EXPECTED IN GETTYSBURG.—Everybody be prepared. The undersigned would most respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity to call and examine his well selected stock of goods, as he has just returned from the city with as fine an assortment of goods in his line as you will find in this or any other town.

Ladies, now is the time to call and get those fine woolen Scarfs, Shenecal Scarfs, fine Gauntlets, woolen Under-sleeves, and all those nice little fixtures for the toilet in the way of Brushes, Combs and Perfumeries, all of which can be had at No. 113, right opposite the Bank.

Gentlemen, a word to you. H. G. Carr's is the place to get the best and cheapest underclothing in the town as follows: Over-shirts, Under-shirts, Drawers of all kinds, long and short Stockings from 13 cents up to 75 cents a pair. Soldiers, a few remarks to you: H. G. Carr's is the place to get those good Buckskin Gauntlets, Army Socks, all kinds of Army Knives and heavy Knives; also knife, fork and spoon all in one; the regular army Shirts and Drawers, Sleeping Caps, woolen Scarfs of all kinds. Smokers, H. G. Carr has as fine an assortment of Smoking Tobacco and Pipes as you can chase up any place. Chewing Tobacco and Cigars of all kinds and prices.

Also, Hardware, Queensware, all kinds of Spices, Groceries, first-rate Cider and Grape Vinegar, all kinds of Fancy Soaps, all kinds of Essences, Patent Medicines, Coal Oil and Lamps, and a very handsome assortment of Perfumeries. Now is the time. Come one, come all, and give us a call. Don't forget the place, No. 113, in East York street, opposite the Bank, H. G. CARR, Agent.
Nov. 17, 1862.

Hardware

AND GROCERIES.—The subscribers has just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE AND GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &C.,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Oils, Paints, &c., &c.

There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any other house out of the city.
JOEL B. DANNER,
June 9, 1862. DAVID ZIEGLER.

New Firm.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS, NOTIONS, &c.

The undersigned have gone into partnership in the Grocery and Provision business, at the old stand of W. Gillespie, in York street, one door east of Will's Hotel, Gettysburg, where they will constantly keep on hand for sale, a general variety of goods in their line, viz:

COFFEES,
SUGARS,
MOLASSES,
SYRUPS,
TEAS,
SALT,
HAMS,
SHOULDERS,
SIDES,
FISH,
POTATOES,
BEANS, &c.,
FLOUR AND FEED,

With any quantity of
CONFECTIONS,
FRUITS,
NOTIONS, &c., &c., &c.

They expect also to deal largely in COAL OIL and COAL OIL LAMPS—promising a good article of the former and a fine assortment of the latter.

Having enlarged the Store and Ware Rooms, they are prepared to keep a large stock, all of which will be disposed of at the lowest rates. They offer such bargains as have never heretofore been had in this place.

Give us a trial. No effort spared to please.
GEO. A. CODORI,
JOSEPH S. GILLESPIE.
April 28, 1862.

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,
Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE *LINIMENT*, THE

GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

As an Alleviator of Pain, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, **Rheumatic Disorders** of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has never been known to fail.

For Neuralgia, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of **Headache** in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

Toothache also will it cure instantly.

For Nervous Debility and General Lassitude arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

For Piles.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a *radical* cure.

Quinsy and Sore Throat are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

Sprains are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Burns and Scalds, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, of Conn., the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment taken internally, cures Cholic, Cholera Morbus and Cholic.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

TRY IT.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., *its soothing*, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horses to travel with comparative ease.

EVERY HORSE OWNER

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,

IS THE

SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

And thousands have found it truly

A FRIEND IN NEED!

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.

MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,
46 Cliff Street, New York.

☞ Sold by all dealers everywhere.
Dec. 8, 1862. 1y

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg.

P. S.—He is a licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States.
Nov. 24, 1862.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

COAL OIL—at DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic.

THIS Medicine, a compound extract, carefully distilled from a common weed growing on the sea shore, is an infallible remedy for Dyspepsia.

Possessing all the properties of iodide of iron, iodide of potassium and iodine, and nearly every component ingredient of the gastric juice, it converts the food into chyme, which is the first process of digestion.

It brings up the tone of the stomach, and promotes appetite and a relish for food.

It permanently strengthens the stomach and purifies and restores the gastric secretions.

In cases of weakness or debility, whether constitutional or from abuse or dissipation; even when the digestive organs are in a tolerably healthy condition, it is unsurpassed as a stimulant and alterative tonic.

It is peculiarly effective as a remedy for the languor of the spring season, by which the strong and healthy as well as the feeble and delicate are affected.

It purifies the blood, reinvigorates the animal functions and restores health and muscle.

It regulates the bowels so gradually that, after its use for a month or two, even in cases of chronic constipation, nature will be enabled to perform her functions without the aid of purgative medicines.

It is pleasant to the taste, harmless under all circumstances and in every condition of the system.

Being distilled from kelp in the same manner that Jamaica spirits are distilled from sugar cane, it leaves no prostration or other bad consequences after its use has been discontinued; while the bases of all other tonics are the stimulating but poisonous properties of corn whisky or alcohol.

To know the utility of this medicine read the following certificates, selected from different sections of the country, so that whoever may read of it may see evidences of its good effects near by:—

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1862.

DR. SCHENCK:—Dear Sir—This is to certify that your MANDRAKE PILLS and SEAWEED TONIC have completely cured my wife of a congested liver of long standing, during which time she was visited almost daily by our family physician, and the only thing he would prescribe for her were powerful emetics until her system was completely worn out by continual vomiting. Everything we would hear of we tried, but all to no purpose: and finally my wife saw your advertisement in the paper, and concluded to go and see you, although she had little if any confidence in any doctors, after the experience she went through.

She has taken about four bottles of TONIC and three boxes of PILLS, and now can boast of as good health as she ever enjoyed in her life. I think this one of the most remarkable cures on record, and if publishing these lines will benefit the sick or afflicted you are at liberty to do so. CHARLES NEILL,
No. 190 7th avenue, cor. of Twenty-third st.

LYNN, Mass., June 16, 1862.

DR. SCHENCK—Dear Sir:—I meant to call on you when you were in Boston, to make an acknowledgment to you for the great good I have derived from the use of your Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. I called on you in May last. I thought I had consumption, but you said it was liver complaint and dyspepsia, and recommended the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. I suppose you have forgotten me; but I will try to explain the case, and I think you will recollect me. I had to wait some time for my turn. Your rooms were full. I got to sleep on the sofa. I felt so dull, that when I would sit down in the day time I would fall asleep, but could not sleep at night. I think if I had not come to you I would have been in my grave by this time.

Now I will try and relate how I was then, and how I am now, and if it can be of use to you, you may publish it. For three years before I came to you I had a pain in my right side and shoulder-blades, low spirited, bowels costive, skin yellow, tongue coated, breath bad, and appetite all gone. I think I could go a week without eating, and not be hungry; and if I did eat, it would fill me full of wind. I would often get nervous spells at night, and think I could not live until morning. I had a little cough, and have spit a quart of blood at a time, and felt sure, until you examined me, that I had consumption.

I have taken in all seven bottles of the Seaweed Tonic, and three boxes of Mandrake Pills, and they have cured me. I feel like a new man; but oh, no wonder I felt sick. The pills took right hold of my liver, and the tonic my stomach. For nine days I think I felt worse, for everything appeared alive in me, and I was sure I was full of worms; but in a few days things started, and no one would believe what quantities of black bile, slime and corruption passed my bowels, but I saw no worms. I wish the world knew of the effect of the Seaweed Tonic: it is a good medicine and it will bring up the appetite if anything in the world will. I do not believe you will know me, for I am so changed: but I am bound to see you the next time you come to Boston. As I said before, I am now a well man. My skin is as clear and tongue as clean as yours; I have gained seventeen pounds in flesh, and sold at that. I can eat as much as any one man in Lynn. Am in the shoe business, and every body knows me here, and I am well known in Boston and New York. I am always talking about you and your medicine, and suppose have been the means of selling many dollars' worth already. Yours, respectfully, JAMES T. JONES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4, 1861.

DR. SCHENCK—Dear Sir:—I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate in addition to many you have already received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification of the wonderful cures your Mandrake Pills and Seaweed Tonic have effected in the entire cure of one of the most stubborn cases of the affection of the liver. For three years I suffered beyond description. All my friends, as well as myself, came to the conclusion that my time in this life was short. Such was the terrible condition to which I was reduced that life to me had become a burden; my whole system was in a state of inflammation; I could not eat; I could not sleep; my whole body was filled with pain; swellings would arise in my wrists and ankles, rendering them totally useless. On several occasions I was attacked with a rush of blood to the head, which would fell me to the ground, and I would be carried away for dead. I applied to several eminent physicians of our city, who administered all the medicines they thought would reach the case, but or no avail. One of them said he could do no more for me, and advised me, as a last resort, to drink cod liver oil. Not relishing the horrible trash, I declined to take it. Accident put your advertisement in my hands. I called on you, you examined me and told me what was the nature of my disease. You then ordered me your Pills and Tonic, with an observance of diet, pledging your word that in one week I would find myself another man. I followed your advice, and, as you predicted, an astonishing cure was effected. I continued your Pills and Tonic for some time, and now thank God for his goodness and your valuable medicine, I am once more restored to perfect health. I most earnestly recommend to all those who are suffering from an affection of the liver to give your Pills and Tonic a fair trial, and a cure will be effected. I have sent many persons to you, and they have all been cured. Any information my fellow citizens may further require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, No. 812 Federal street, between Eighth street and Passayunk road.
CHARLES JOHNSON, SR.,
Formerly Printing Ink Manufacturer.

Dr. J. H. Schenck can be consulted at his principal office No. 39 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday; and at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday. Letters for advice should always be directed to Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generally.

PRICES.

Pulmonic Syrup, $1 per bottle, $5 half dozen.
Sea Weed Tonic, $1 per bottle, $5 half dozen.
Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.
Mar. 9, 1863. 1m

COTTON GLOVES, for Men and Boys, can be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

WE have just received a new assortment of Queensware, to which we invite the attention of buyers. A. SCOTT & SON.

DR. TOBIAS' celebrated Derby Condition Powders, for Horses and Cattle, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

ALL kinds of STRAW GOODS, embracing Men's and Boys' Hats, Misses' and Children's Hats, Shaker Hoods, &c., &c., at
April 21 R. F. McILHENY'S.

The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

45th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, MAR. 30, 1863. No. 25.

Terms.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearges are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT, *BOOK BINDER* AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861.

New Goods!---Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING. JACOBS & BRO.

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Restaurant.

THE Chambersburg Street Restaurant, (recently Eckenrode's,) is now conducted by the undersigned. OYSTERS are done up in all styles; FRIED CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, TRIPE, BOILED EGGS, and a nice glass of ALE, can at all times be had.

CALL IN. The Saloon has been re-painted and fitted up in fine style.

BOLLINGER & BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 8, 1862.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.

ZACHARIAH MYERS.

Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Ready-made Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up his fall and winter stock of Clothing, consisting of Over Coats, in great variety, very cheap,

Dress Coats,
Business Coats,
Monkey Jackets,
Pantaloons, Vests,
Shirts, Drawers, &c. &c.

All of our own manufacture, and done up in the very best manner, and will be sold very cheap. Give us a call.

Gettysburg, Nov. 3, 1862.

Piano Tuning.

PROF. BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

O Yes—O Yes—O Yes.

THE undersigned would most respectfully announce to the people of Gettysburg and it's vicinity, that he intends to continue SALT CRYING, in its various branches, having taken out License for that purpose. Goods taken on commission and sold at as moderate charges as can be expected. H. G CARR.

York st., Gettysburg, Dec 29, '62. 3m

Coopering.

JOHN CRISMER is carrying on the Coopering business, in all its branches, in York street, Gettysburg. FLOUR BARRELS, in any desired quantity, made to order, at short notice, and at low profits. REPAIRING, of all kinds, attended to, promptly and cheaply — Every effort will be made to render satisfaction to customers.

Dec. 29, 1862. 6m

New Fall and Winter

GOODS.—A. SCOTT & SON have in store and are now selling as cheap as the cheapest a good assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as

Merinoes, Cobergs, Delaines, Travelling Mixtures, Alpaccas, &c. Also—Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Over-coatings, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, &c.,

to which we invite the attention of buyers.—All we ask is an examination before purchasing elsewhere. A. SCOTT & SON.

Nov. 3, 1862.

Coal! Coal! Coal.

SHEADS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms, Cash.

Come One! Come All!

☞They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.

Feb. 24, 1862.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

Hanover Branch Railroad.

CHANGE OF HOURS.—On and after Monday, Jan. 5th, 1863, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave Hanover	Leave Junction
1st Train at 10, A. M.	1st Train at 11, A. M
2d do. at 4.30, P. M.	2d do. at 8.30, P. M.

The 10 A. M. train connects at Junction for Baltimore, Harrisburg, Columbia, and Harrisburg. The 4.30 P. M. train makes connection for Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, and the West

D. E. TRONE, Agent.

Hanover, Jan. 19, 1863.

Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Medicine, has this day been dissolved. The books of the firm will be found in the possession of Dr. Charles Horner, who will continue the practice.

☞Office one door above the Drug Store of Dr. R. Horner. CHARLES HORNER, ROBERT HORNER.

April 1, 1862.

FIRST-RATE Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, cheap at PICKING'S.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, or Old Homestead Tonic, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

FOR Gentlemen we have Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., as cheap as can be found elsewhere. A. SCOTT & SON.

GO to Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store and get his MEDICATED COUGH CANDY.

The Muse.

HOME.

More than building showy mansions,
More than dress and fine array,
More than domes of lofty steeples,
More than station, power, and sway—
Make your home both neat and tasteful,
Bright and pleasant, always fair,
Where each heart shall rest contented,
Grateful for each bounty there.

More than lofty swelling titles,
More than fashion's lurid glare,
More than Mammon's gilded honors,
More than thoughts can well compare—
See that home be made attractive
By surroundings pure and bright:
Trees, arranged with taste and order;
Flowers, with all their sweet delight.

Seek to make your home most lovely—
Let it be a smiling spot,
Where, in sweet contentment resting,
Care and sorrow are forgot;
Where the flowers and trees are waving,
Birds will sing their sweetest song;
Where the purest thoughts will linger,
Confidence and love belong.

There each heart will rest contented,
Seldom wishing far to roam;
Or, if roaming, still will cherish
Memories of that pleasant home.
Such a home makes man the better;
Pure and lasting its control;
Home, with pure and bright surroundings,
Leaves its impress on the soul.

Miscellaneous.

WHAT IT HAS DONE.

Some of the Republican papers are beginning to find out that the famous emancipation proclamation is not all their fancies painted it previous to its issuance. The following from the Springfield *Republican*, the ablest administration journal in Massachusetts, states the dissatisfaction of the moderate Republicans thus forcibly:

A great many expectations have been disappointed, and a great many confident predictions have failed of realization, in the progress of this war. In nothing has the disappointment been greater than in the results expected from the emancipation war policy by those most clamorous for it. They were very certain that the proclamation would give the Union cause a quick and sweeping triumph, and the President was fiercely denounced by politicians and papers of his own party for allowing the sacrifice of northern men to go on, when with a stroke of his pen he could remove the cause of the rebellion and make it impotent for mischief. It was said that as soon as liberty should be proclaimed to the negroes we should see the southern soldiers scattering to their homes to look after their chattels, and the negroes generally revolting and hastening to enlist under the standard of the Union; and so the necessity for further fighting on our part was to be removed. The predictions were made and repeated with so much confidence that, before the President issued his proclamation, many of his own party had come to consider him guilty almost to the extent of treason in delaying to speak the word which was to act like magic in the salvation of the Union. The style of menace in which the President was addressed on this subject is fresh in public recollection, although some who used it would now be very glad to have it forgotten.

Well, it is more than five months since the President announced his intention to proclaim emancipation, and two months since the proclamation was formally made, and the negroes still remain quietly on the southern plantations; the rebel armies have not dispersed to hunt flying negroes, but are larger and stronger than ever before; the market price of negroes is at its highest; the negroes within our lines show no passionate eagerness to fight, and even General Hunter has been obliged to resort to forcible conscription to fill up his negro regiments, and that, too, where the experiment at making negro soldiers has been longest in operation. Neither are the promises of the wonderful effect of the proclamation upon the people of the North realized. Gov. Andrew's swarms do not throng the roads of Massachusetts, and volunteering has been at a stand still. As to the political effect of the proclamation at the North nothing need be said; the enthusiasm it has evoked has all been on the wrong side; and some of the most ardent advocates of emancipation have been so disheartened by this that they began before the proclamation had been out a month to talk about letting the South go if we cannot subdue the rebellion before May. The pretense of some of our malcontents that the proclamation is powerless because it does not declare free the slaves in the loyal States, is not even specious; it is merely absurd.

WHY THEY GO FOR CONTINUED WAR.

The tax assessors and collectors under the new Tax bill get a handsome increase of pay. They have been largely represented in Washington from New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere. No officer will receive less than $1,500 a year, with $750 for rent. Blanks, papers, postages, &c., are also allowed. When the income is over $200,000 and to a million or more, there is a regular increase of pay allowed, so that, while collectors may receive $10,000, (from which they are to pay clerk hire, &c.,) assessors will receive from $1,500 to $4,000 or more, as the case may be, after the income is $200,000. In this district (Hartford and Tolland) the income is about $1,000,000. The increased rates, beginning with $200,000 of assessments, one per cent., with one-half of one per cent., one-fourth, and-fifth, &c., according to the amount of income, some of the New York assessors will receive four or five thousand dollars a year. As yet the machinery of the income tax proper has not been prepared. It goes into operation the first of May, when taxes on incomes over $600 are expected to be paid in.—*Hartford Times.*

☞Hon. James H. Graham, of Carlisle, we learn, will be a candidate for Supreme Judge before the Democratic Convention, which meets on the 17th of June. He is now President Judge of the Carlisle District, having been elected in 1851 and re-elected in 1861. He is highly esteemed in his district and would make a strong candidate before the people.

☞The Abolitionists are aware that the sceptre is about falling from their grasp, and are raving and tearing their hair. This is "nigger on the brain" in its worst phases. It will not last long. The patient soon falls into a doze, and then into a deep slumber, from which there is no waking.

THE PRESIDENT'S GUARD.

We learn that the President held a levee, and though we are not aware that there are any rebels near the District of Columbia, and believe Washington city to be well fortified and securely defended by an army of more than 30,000 men, we are informed that all who attended the levee, in order to get to the White House, had to pass through the open ranks of armed men, called *The President's Guard*. We commend to the Abolitionists the following extract (on the John Brown raid) from the Philadelphia *Press*, of the 22d October, 1859, to show the light in which their man Forney (now Lincoln's dog) viewed our national affairs before he was taken into the White House and fed on scraps from the President's table:

"In view of the late occurrences at Harper's Ferry (says the *Press*) it is a matter of the gravest importance that the utmost caution should be observed by the people and the authorities of Washington, as well as the representatives of all parties in Congress, during the coming session. This is the Capital of our Republic. It is situated in a slave region. It may in many respects be called sacred ground. It is embalmed with the name of Washington. Citizens of every state in the Union come here during the sessions of Congress as children of one family clustered around one fireside. It is, in theory and in fact, the common property of the people. Every American who visits Washington, feels, the moment he puts his foot on Pennsylvania avenue, that *he is at home*. He looks upon the public buildings as, in some respects, his own. He visits the President and the Heads of Departments with a feeling that, while they are entitled to his fullest respect, they are, in some measure, his servants. Wherever he may go he sees memorials and mementoes of the spirit that animated our fathers in the Revolution, before there were any factions such as now exist. All around him are the evidences of the spirit of *compromise* upon which our great fabric of *free government was founded*. Here are not only colored slaves but colored free men—the first happy and contented; the second in the enjoyment of all the rights of the white man except that of suffrage. He beholds, on the one hand, the monument to Washington, on the other a monument to Jackson, on another a monument to Jefferson; and in the Capital he sees the peaceful virtues of Penn commemorated, while the leading avenues of the city are named after the States respectively. Not only is the South celebrated in the effigies erected to its public men, but the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, as well as Penn's treaty at Shackamaxon, also illustrated in durable marble. Whenever Washington city becomes the theatre of embittered personal controversy; *whenever blood is shed upon the spot, the days of the Republic are numbered. Whoever a Northern or Southern man cannot come here feeling that he is safe in his person and his property, the knell of this Union has been sounded.*"

So wrote John Forney, before he sold himself to the Abolitionists,—the enemies of "compromise, upon which the great fabric of free Government was founded."

VAN WYCK ON FRAUD.

In a speech delivered by Mr. Van Wyck (an honest Republican) in reference to frauds on the treasury, in the House of Representatives, Monday, Feb. 23, he said: "The neck begins to chafe where the yoke of this heavy burden is borne. The Administration has feared to drive such men from its door, lest hostility should be aroused against it. That which they supposed strength has been the great source of weakness. With a single exception, when has one of these men been court-martialed or punished? To-day they have injured the republic more than the South in arms.—Had they been arrested and placed under the gallows or in Fort Lafayette, your army would have been stronger, your people at home more united. No wonder that your soldiery and their friends are dissatisfied. They cannot appreciate the patriotism of stealing. Your army, for a mere monthly pittance, deprived of all the luxuries, and, at some times, the necessaries of life, enduring all the privations of camp and the dangers of battle, while they see base men making mockery of the misfortunes of the nation, unchecked and unpunished, coining gold from the tears and the sighs of the people. These things produce more distrust than change of commanders or circulation of newspapers."

COPPERHEADS.

Whilst we have never objected to this euphonious appellation applied to us by the "Niggerheads," as Bennett calls the Abolition tribe, we confess that we did not fairly understand why it was applied to us.—Greeley gives us a little light on the subject. In the *Tribune* of Tuesday we find the following:

A distinguished gentleman of Philadelphia, in the course of a private letter, says: "At M'Coy's lecture at the Opera House, on Thursday evening, after cheers had been given most heartily for Butler, Burnside and 'Fighting Joe Hooker,' somebody in the upper tier called out, 'Now three cheers for Gen. McClellan'—a proposition that was met by a deep silence, broken only by some hissing and by some one below calling out, 'Why, there is a Copperhead.'"

From this it appears that the friends of General McClellan are thus designated.—We are happy to know it. We are a large party, we Copperheads, a vast multitude, comprising three-fourths of the army and a large majority at home. And we will be larger still. Like Aaron's serpent, we will swallow up the rest.—*Patriot & Union.*

The State Vote.—The votes cast at the late State election were officially counted in the presence of the Legislature, recently, and foot up as follows:

Auditor General—Slenker, D.,	219,066
" —Cochran, R.,	215,684
Slenker's majority,	3,382
Surveyor General—Barr, D.,	218,892
" —Ross, R.,	215,928
Barr's majority,	2,964
Average majority,	3,173

☞"The Ox knoweth his owner and the Ass his master's crib;" so it is with those who declare in favor of Lincoln's Abolition policy.

☞Winter was determined not to leave us without a hard struggle. It sticks like an Abolitionist to the Treasury.

A CHARACTERISTIC LETTER FROM SEWARD.

A so-called "war meeting" was held by the adherents of the administration in New York, on Friday evening last. Mr. Secretary Seward could not attend, but sent the following characteristic letter:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 3, 1863.

To the Hon. George Opdyde and others, New York:—

Gentlemen—I thank you for your invitation to the meeting to be held on the 6th instant, designed to resolve itself into a loyal league of Union citizens, and I deeply regret that public occupation here prevents my acceptance. I pray that my name may be enroled in that league.

I would prefer that distinction to any honors that my fellow citizens could bestow upon me. If the country lives, as I trust it will, let me be remembered among those who labored to serve it. If Providence could disappoint the dearest hopes of mankind, let not my name be found among those who proved unfaithful.

I subscribe to your proposed resolutions in their exact letter and in their right loyal and patriotic spirit. I would reserve nothing whatever from the sacrifice which may be required by the country. He that preferreth himself, his fame, or his fortune, his friend, his father, his mother, his wife, his child, his party or his sect, his State or his section, above his country, is not worthy to be a citizen of the best and noblest country that God has ever suffered to come into existence.

No one of us ought to object when called upon to reaffirm his devotion to the Union, however unconditionally. I would cheerfully renew the obligations of fidelity to it every day and every hour, in every place, at home or abroad, as often as any citizen should question my loyalty or as often as the renewal of the obligations on my part should seem likely to confirm and strengthen any other citizen in his patriotic resolution. The reaffirmation is wholesome for ourselves even if it influence no one else.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

It will be observed that Mr. Seward is of opinion that the people should sacrifice a great many things—fame, fortune, mother, father, wife, child and all that is dear on earth, for his country; but he *did not* say that he and his party fanatics were willing to sacrifice the everlasting negro. Oh, no—Mr. Seward and the Abolition traitors who act with him cannot afford to do *that*. The people are asked to sacrifice, if necessary, their all—fortune, fame and family—but when the Abolitionists are asked to cease agitating the negro question, they answer, "No, no, we desire the people to sacrifice everything *but* the negro—that is the god we worship and swear by, and that *we will not sacrifice even to save the country.*"—This is Mr. Seward's idea—he wants the people to give up everything except the negro; we must sacrifice our father and mother, give up wife and child, but we must cling to Sambo and guard him as we would the apple of our eye.

Another feature in Mr. Seward's letter—or rather the want of feature—will strike the careful reader. He makes no reference to the Constitution whatever. Heretofore, when our state-men had occasion to write patriotic letters, they invariably pointed to the provisions of the Constitution as the pillars upon which the Government rested, and which guaranteed to every man the rights and privileges he enjoyed. Mr. Seward makes no mention of the Constitution, and ah! he can't not. This administration, of which he is the prime minister, has violated every important provision of that almost sacred instrument, and no man can now announce himself in favor of the Constitution without being branded as "disloyal" by the minions and plunderers of the Washington dynasty; none are to be considered "loyal" who refuse to spit upon the charter of our liberties, and trample it beneath his feet.

Mr. Seward is the father of the Republican party, and the author of the atrocious "irrepressible conflict" doctrine. He is an original disunionist, and for many years was engaged in a race with Greeley against the Union and the Constitution. He has been a Whig, a Know Nothing, an Abolitionist, and a Republican, and *always* a disunionist. A demagogue by nature, he long since adopted as his watch-words "anything to beat the Democratic party."—When the war broke out he and his coworkers in iniquity danced with joy, and Seward made a speech in which he said "we can whip the South in thirty days."—The black-snake Republicans looked upon the breaking out of the rebellion as a piece of fun; they thought they would have a glorious time of it for a short period—that many of them would be provided with shoulder-straps, and thousands of them with plunder. They have got the shoulder-straps and the plunder, God knows, but they did not "whip the South in thirty days." And now, after the war has progressed for two years, Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, wants the people to sacrifice everything *except the negro*, in an effort to quell the rebellion that traitors in the North and fools in South Carolina brought about.—Let him first say that he will yield *his* political opinions; let the President say he will yield *his*, and let them swear upon the alter of their bleeding country that they are willing to drop their Abolition hobby, and fight this battle *for* the Constitution and *for* the Union, and the people of the North and many of the South, will respond "amen," and rush to the old flag. Let the Administration declare that they are in favor of the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, and no oppressive Conscript Bill, with its army of eavesdroppers, called Provost Marshals, will be necessary. *Then*, we believe, the people will be willing to sacrifice everything in their anxiety to throttle the rebellion, but not till then.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

☞Men who receive such salaries as do the Beechers, and Cheevers, and Bellowses for base subserviency in the pulpit and forum to the behests of Abolitionism, have under this conscription bill only to draw their check for $300 to escape the conscription. It is the poor man who has no three hundred dollars to draw that must go. It is the poor mechanic, the poor laborer, the ill-paid clerk, the editor, publisher and farmer, who have perhaps after years of toil got a home worth three or four or five hundred dollars, who must either sacrifice their homes to go homeless upon the world or be conscripted!—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

☞At the rate muslin is advancing in price, how long will it be till the people will be compelled to fall back on the fig leaf system of Adam and Eve.

LETTER FROM HON. WM. HOPKINS.

The following letter from Hon. Wm. Hopkins, containing his withdrawal from the contest for the Gubernatorial nomination before the convention in June, will be read with interest by his friends, and its sentiments approved by every sincere lover of our Commonwealth.

Mr. Hopkins having made up his mind not to go into the contest, presents his views as to the character and qualifications of a suitable nominee for the party; and in his modest and explicit declination gives utterance to opinions at once so disinterested and proper that they cannot fail to commend themselves to the public:

HARRISBURG, March 22, 1863.

To the Editors of the Patriot & Union:

GENTLEMEN: Having received many assurances, from different parts of the State, that I would be supported for the nomination for Governor, at the approaching Convention, and having made up my mind not to go into the contest, I deem it due to those who have thus voluntarily indicated their preference, to place before them, and the public, some of the reasons which have influenced me in coming to this decision. I have always regarded the position of Governor as one that ought not to be *sought* after, and acting upon this idea, I have never, *personally*, solicited a vote in my life, notwithstanding my name has been used in that connection on former occasions. This having been my rule of action heretofore, I see no inducement for departing from it now. Indeed, if there ever was a time when the selection of a candidate should be left to the voluntary judgment of the people, wholly uninfluenced by the importunities of aspirants, that time is the present. If we look abroad over our bleeding country, the patriot is horrified at the dark, impenetrable cloud, which overshadows our political horizon. All human forecast is baffled in attempting to solve the problem of our future, either as a State or Nation.—We are in the midst of a crisis, such as the world has seldom, if ever, seen. The whole fabric of our government seems to be tottering to its very base, and none but He who holds in His hands the destinies of nations, and of men, can tell what is to be our fate. The responsibilities that will devolve on the next Governor of Pennsylvania will be appalling beyond precedent. That there should, at *such* a time, be a *scramble* for the nomination, is most amazing. To my own mind it is clear that those who really comprehend the magnitude of the difficulties which environ us, should be the last to *seek* the position. Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But when I contemplate the vast interests at stake, I feel restrained to venture a suggestion or two in regard to the qualities which, I think, our candidate should possess. This, I trust, I may be allowed to do, not being one myself. Among these I will mention that, in my opinion, the candidate should be a man of experience, mature judgment, and unquestioned administrative abilities. He should be a man of the most indomitable courage and firmness, such as would enable him to interpose a manly resistance to all infractions of the Constitution, and encroachments upon the sovereignty of the State, and rights and liberties of her citizens. He should be a man of unfaltering fidelity to the Constitution of the United States and the Union, as they were founded by Washington. He should be not only untrammeled by corporate power, but entirely beyond such influences. Upon this point too much care cannot be taken, for it must be apparant to all that this influence has, already, made fearful strides towards undermining the liberties of the people. When it is remembered that within the past five years, some twenty millions of dollars have been taken from the Treasury, for the benefit of two corporations, and that too by the notorious use of *corrupt* means, the question may well be asked, "Is there not imminent peril to be apprehended from this quarter in future?" But above all, the candidate should be a man of incorruptible integrity, whose private character is *invulnerable*, and whose public record in the past will be a sufficient guarantee that his future will bring no reproach upon our glorious old Commonwealth. With such a standard-bearer we would go before the people with a certainty of success.

I conclusion, I desire to tender to all who have deemed me worthy of so exalted a position, my profound gratitude, with the assurance that I shall cherish, with the fondest recollection, these indications of confidence and regard as long as I shall live.

I am, very respectfully and truly,
Your friend, WM. HOPKINS.

READING THE SIGNS.

Henry J. Raymond, editor of the New York *Times*, (Abolition) in a recent speech, said:

"We are about played out as a party.—We played the 'Maine law,' a good enough Morgan for the time being—but it was played out, and so Abolitionism is played out. It may last Lincoln's time out—but if we hold on till then, there is not one of us living, that will ever get into public life again. Weed is wisely getting out of the scrape. Greeley is fool enough to hang on. The only hope there is for any of us, is to keep on the war until the Union is so thoroughly split up, that it never can be got together again. A reunion with the South on any terms is death to all this generation. But, at any rate, the taxes, which the people have not begun to feel; the debt, and the conscription, not yet begun, but to come, will damn every man concerned in levying them."

Afraid to let the People know the Truth.—Last week Mr. Lamberton offered a resolution in the Senate of this State, that the Governor be requested to enquire of the National Administration, and inform the Senate, "what States other than Pennsylvania have had the late draft enforced; what States have been relieved from said draft, and the reason therefor." The object was to ascertain if favoritism had been exercised towards certain States that had not enforced the draft. The resolution was opposed by the Republicans and voted down. They are afraid to let the people know the truth.

☞The Democrats of Harrisburg having elected all their candidates for Common Council at the late election, the new board stands twelve Democrats to one Abolitionist.

☞The price of the Memphis (Grenada) *Appeal*, now published at Jackson, Miss., is thirty dollars a year in advance. Let those who are disposed to complain at the slight rise in the price of Northern papers, think of that, and consider how well off they are in comparison.

HARD NAMES AND OPPROBRIOUS EPITHETS.

Will the friends—professed friends—of the Administration inform us what advantage they expect the country will derive from their denunciation of Democrats as "Copperheads," disloyalists, and enemies to the Union? The Democrats have furnished their share of men for the war, and money to meet its expenses. They are as honest and as loyal, and as sincerely attached to the Union as any Republican, and more so than the notorious Abolitionists, who daily, openly, and unhesitatingly denounce the Constitution and Union, without reproach from the Republicans, in or out of office. True, the Democrats differ, in some things, from the theories of the Republicans. Have they not a right to do so? Is it more a crime for them to differ from Republicans and Abolitionists, than for the latter to differ from the Democrats? Have not both the same rights? Is not freedom of thought and speech guarantied to both alike? You say, your theories of government and for putting down the rebellion are better than ours, while we say ours are the best. Have you more right to decide the question than we have: and, if so, from what source do you derive it? Both views are put forth for the decision of the great jury of the people. Do you deny us the right to be heard before that jury? Will that jury decide the questions between us upon the hard names and harsh epithets that either may use? Is that your understanding of the duties, or the intelligence of the great jury of free voters? Is that your estimate of their sense and capacity? You want the Democrats to volunteer in the army, and to hazard their lives in putting down rebellion and restoring the Union.—You wish them to pay taxes, to loan money to the government when they have it to spare, and to give it a moral support against our enemies. Can you reasonably expect these things to be cheerfully and promptly given, when you vilify and denounce them with all the harsh epithets which you can command? Do you expect them to abandon their settled convictions of duty by the use of hard words? The Democrats will stand by the Constitution and laws, and sustain the Administration, when they think it acting wisely and within the Constitution; and as honest men they will oppose it when it does not do so, because they are devoted to the Constitution, the laws, and the Union.—*Constitutional Union.*

HOW THE CONSCRIPTION LAW WILL BE ENFORCED.

A contemporary thus describes the mode of enforcing the conscription law:

The appointment of provost marshals throughout the United States to carry out the enrollment bill will be made as rapidly as possible. There will be one for every congressional district, and when the district is very large two or three will be appointed, as the case may require. In addition, for each district there will also be one civilian and one surgeon, to be paid as assistant surgeons of cavalry, except the rations, &c.—This will constitute the enrolling board, whose duty it is to divide each district into two sub-divisions, and to appoint for each an enrolling officer, whose special duty it will be to make the enrollments.

Immediately after his appointment, the enrolling officer of each sub-district is to proceed to make the enrollments in such manner that each class shall be enrolled separately, and the age of the person enrolled is to be set down on the list as it will be on the first day of July succeeding the date of the enrollment. That is, if any person is not now twenty, but will be on the first of July next, he is to to be placed on the list; or if any married man is not thirty-five now, but will be on the first of July next, he is not to go in the first class, but in the second class: or if any person liable to duty is not now forty-five years of age, but will be on the first of July next, he is not to be placed on the list at all. All unmarried men under 45, and all married men under 35 are included in the first class, if not exempted by physical disability.

All persons thus enrolled are to be subject to military duty for two years from the first day of July after the enrolment, and if called into the service shall continue during the rebellion, but not to exceed three years. But the persons of the second class shall not, in any district, be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class shall have been called.—Whenever the President shall make a requisition, he is authorized to assign to each district the number of men to be furnished, and then the enrolling board shall make a draft of the required number, and fifty per cent. additional; and shall make a complete roll in the order in which the names are drawn. The drafted men are to stand on the same footing with the three-years volunteers, in respect to advance pay and bounties as now provided by law; and the President in assigning the required number to each district, is authorized to make allowance in respect to the numbers already furnished by such district during the war.

After the draft is made each person whose name is drawn is to be notified in writing within ten days, and he is to repair to a designated place of rendezvous; but before the day of assembling he may furnish a substitute, or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War shall select a sum of money in lieu of a substitute, which sum is to be made uniform by a general order, and is not to exceed three hundred dollars. Every person failing to report in person, or by procuring a substitute, or by paying the stipulated sum, is to be deemed a deserter.

☞The Philadelphia *Press* and its feeble echo at the State Capital, the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, are laboring with all their might to produce dissensions and civil war at the North. The debased creatures who edit these two shameless organs of the administration are not satisfied with the sufferings of our poor soldiers—their appetite for blood craves for its effusion in our peaceful Northern homes. In such a scene of terror, the two Forneys would doubtless dance with delight. But we warn them, that if unfortunately it ever comes to a state of affairs like that, their happiness will be of short duration. In the French Revolution, those who urged the people on to deeds of crime and atrocity, finally suffered the fate they had laid up for others; and those in this country who are the most anxious to renew the scenes of 1794, may rest assured that vengeance will be no less sure in their cases than in that of their French exemplars.—*Erie Observer.*

PULPIT POLITICS.

It has been frequently said that "when preachers meddle with politics, they invariably make asses of themselves." At a Quarterly Conference at Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, a few days ago, a preamble and resolutions were adopted. The preamble set forth that "our holy religion is the bulwark of the nation," that "our Government was formed by Divine authority." One of the resolutions read as follows:

"That this is not a nigger war," as has been sarcastically said and reiterated by many *professed* loyal people, but a war to sustain and perpetuate the most mild, parental and beneficial government (bating slavery) that has ever been organized in the world; but, although we repudiate the idea of a "nigger war" "we do hereby (in the fear of God) give utterance to the sentiment that this Government shall never by our consent be reconstructed upon the basis of slavery representation, to have its destiny controlled by a few thousand slaveholders, or a Government established upon this continent upon a system of human bondage."

If this is not rebellion, then we do not know what is. These men declare in the preamble the "*Divine*" origin of the Government, and in the resolution proclaim it "the most mild, parental and beneficial" "that has ever been organized in the world," and yet these fanatics declare that this "Divine," "mild, parental and beneficial" government, "shall never by their consent be reconstructed" unless changed to suit their notions. What was the devil kicked out of Heaven for? Can any of these fanatics tell?—*Jeffersonian.*

A REMEDY FOR SMALL POX.

The German Reformed *Messenger*, published at Chambersburg, has received a private letter from a friend in China, in which it is stated a great discovery is reported to have been recently made by a Surgeon of the English army in China, in the way of an effectual cure for the terrible and loathsome disease of small pox.—The mode of treatment is as follows:—When the preceding fever is at its height and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with croton oil and tartaric ointment. This causes the whole eruption to appear on that part of the body, to the relief of all the rest.—It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is said to be now the established mode of treatment in the English Army in China, by general orders, and is regarded as a perfect success. As this disease now prevails in different parts of our country, it would be well for our physicians to put this remedy to a practical test, and if found successful here, as it is said to be in the English Army in China, it will certainly prove a great blessing to the community in general.

☞In Boston, the city clerk has to give a permit before a body can be buried in a graveyard. The question has arisen whether the permit has to bear a stamp, and Commissioner Boutwell decides that it must. So that a man cannot be buried in Boston unless his friends first pay a ten cent tax. This is running the revenue law "into the ground," and comes the nearest to taking coppers from a dead man's eyes than anything we have heard of.

☞The Rev. Wm. Earnshaw, formerly Pastor of the M. E. Church of this place, who, it was said, had been appointed a Colonel in the Army, is not such, but is resident Chaplain of the Army at Nashville, Tenn.

Rules Regulating the Redemption of Mutilated Currency.—As there seems to be some misapprehension in the public mind relative to the rules by which the United States Treasury Department is governed in the redemption of mutilated treasury notes and postage currency, we publish the following:

1. Fragments of a note will not be redeemed unless it shall be clearly evident that they constitute one-half or more of the original note; in which case notes, however mutilated, will be redeemed, in proportion to the whole note, reckoning by fifths.

2. Mutilations less than one-tenth will be disregarded, unless fraudulent; but any mutilation which destroys more than one-tenth the original note, will reduce the redemption value of the note by one-fifth its face value.

3. Mutilated notes presented for redemption must be in sums not less than three dollars the original full face value.

Enemies North and South.—Kentucky "Copperhead" sentiments read pretty well, as for example the following, which heads a series of "loyal" resolutions passed by the General Assembly of that State:

"*Resolved*, That our institutions are assailed by an armed rebellion on one side, which can only be met by the sword, and on the other by unconstitutional acts of Congress, and startling usurpations of power by the Executive, which we have seen by experiment can be corrected by the ballot box."

New Hampshire O. K!—Clear Majority for the Democracy in the State.—The Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror*, Republican, expresses the opinion that Col. J. S. Cheney, the Democratic candidate for Railroad Commissioner, is elected. As there were but two candidates for this office, the result will afford, perhaps, the most decisive test of the politics of the State. We hail the triumph of the Democracy in the "Granite State" as the most significant victory that has occurred in the elections in the free States. It is encouraging indeed. It will, we trust, nerve and sanctify efforts of truly loyal men to restore the government and perpetuate the Union, under an incoming Democratic administration. God speed that auspicious hour!—*Constitutional Union.*

Save your Copper—Sell your Gold.—Democratic victories seem to knock down the price of gold. But they also increase the demand for copper! There are so many new heads to be *coppered* that the metal is going up. The Democratic ship in addition to being "*copper*-headed," seems to be *copper*-bound, *copper*-fastened, full rigged and in full sail to the port of victory! Note the recent victory in New Hampshire, and the triumphs at municipal elections everywhere throughout this and other States during the past months.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞Abraham Lincoln declared in his inaugural address that he had "no purpose, *directly or indirectly*, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists," that he believed he had "no *lawful right* to do so, and had no *inclination* to do so." Having "no purpose," "no lawful right" and "no inclination to do so," he has nevertheless done it. What confidence can be placed in such a man?—*Sunbury Dem.*

☞There are only three qualifications needed now-a-days, to make a man a Major or a Brigadier General. They are quite simple—anybody can attain them, if he is only willing to give up his manhood. The first is to be a good Abolitionist, the second is to be a good flatterer, and the third to be a good villifier of the "cursed Copperheads." Courage or military ability are of no consequence whatever.

☞A reign of terror exists in Washington. Murders, assaults, garroting and robberies are of daily occurrence. Gen. Buford had his pocket picked of nineteen hundred dollars; Lieut. Graham, of the Second Vermont Cavalry, was found in his bed in a hotel with his throat cut, and it was thought he was murdered; and those who are out after dark go armed. A vigilance committee is already talked of.

☞Brigham Young, the great Mormon prophet, was arrested for polygamy on the 10th inst., under the new act of Congress.—He gave bail in $2,000 for his appearance upon the trial of the case.

☞Peace resolutions passed the House of Representatives of New Jersey on the 18th inst., by a vote of yeas 39, nays 13, after a very animated discussion.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, MAR. 30, 1863.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. McSherry presented a petition from 212 citizens of Adams county, asking the payment of the conscientious scruple fines into the county treasury, with a view that the bounties to volunteers be paid out of the fund, and the balance appropriated to the relief of the families of the soldiers.

The Inland Telegraph bill has passed both Houses. The line is to extend from the Hanover Junction to the Ohio State line.

Mr. Myers has had a bill passed in the House, providing that all persons who sustained losses by Stuart's raid last October, be paid by the State, to be collected from the General Government. The losses to be ascertained by three commissioners, who will have the whole matter in their hands for adjustment.

On Thursday Mr. Myers read in his place an act to pay the conscientious scruple fines into the county treasury. On the previous evening a bill was passed in committee of the whole fixing the fine at $300.

The House has passed (the Democrats voting for and the Republicans against it) a bill to prevent the immigration of negroes and mulattoes into the State. Any person bringing them is liable to a fine not exceeding $500, and imprisonment not exceeding one year. The Republican Senate must now show its hand.

Both Houses have agreed to adjourn on the 15th of April.

☞"*The Age*" has made its appearance. It looks well, and reads better. Its editorials are able—high-toned and spirited.—Its news department is full and fresh.

The paper is already a success—already "an institution!" Although of good size in the start, its patronage has become so great as to make necessary an immediate increase of size. Try *The Age*. It is published at 430 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, by A. J. Glossbrenner & Co. Daily, $6 per annum, $3 for six months, $1,50 for three months. Weekly, $2 per annum.

E. H. Minnigh, News Agent, will supply those desiring the Daily. Names should be handed in at once.

☞Major General Edwin V. Sumner died, after a brief illness, at Syracuse, N. Y., on Saturday week, in the 67th year of his age. Gen. S. entered the Army in 1819, and has served with distinction in every war in which the country has been engaged since that time, including the present, and has been wounded several times.

☞The tax assessors and collectors under the new Tax bill get a handsome increase of pay. They have been largely represented in Washington from New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere. No officer will receive less than $1,500 a year, with $750 for rent. Blanks, papers, postage, &c., are also allowed. When the income is over $200,000 on to a million or more, there is a regular increase of pay allowed, so that, while collectors may receive $10,000, (from which they are to pay clerk hire, &c.,) assessors will receive from $1,500 to $4,000 or more, as the case may be.

☞Our neighbor of the *Sentinel* is the Assessor, under Lincoln's Administration, for this Congressional district. It will be seen from the above that he has "a good thing of it."

☞The Governor has appointed Wien Forney, for some time past editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, State Librarian, in place of Rev. Dr. Wm. R. De Witt, who has held the place under all administrations since his first appointment by Governor Bigler in 1854. Dr. De W. was an admirable officer in every respect, by far the best who ever filled that responsible station; but his offence consisted in being a Democrat, and that was enough to ensure his removal. The Forney family are faring well in these Abolition times. Renegade Democrats are trump both a Washington and Harrisburg. But pay day will come sooner or later.

☞A number of our military officers, of Abolition tendencies, unable or unwilling to do anything against the enemy, are engaging in a war on Democratic newspapers.—The provost marshal of Nashville recently undertook to forbid the circulation of three Democratic newspapers in that city, but Gen. Mitchell had good sense enough to refuse consent to the order.

☞Hon. J. W. Beardsley, speaker of the late House of Representatives in Wisconsin, elected by the Republicans, has taken ground with the Democracy, as the only political organization which can preserve the government.

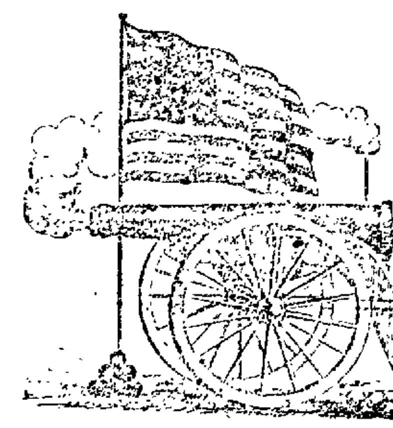
☞The Logan *Courier*, printed at Lincoln, Ill., says that the use of the Baptist Church in that place for the funeral of a soldier, whose remains had been brought from Tennessee, was denied because the soldier was a Democrat! "God help such Christians!" exclaims the *Courier*.

☞The opposition in New York are falling out among themselves. Two sets of "Union Leagues" are being organized—one by the radicals and the other by the moderates. It is thought that "greenbacks" can hardly bring them together.—Small loss to the country!

☞Greeley and Thurlow Weed have been battling each other vigorously—Greeley telling Weed two or three times in the course of a half-dozen lines of editorial that *he lies*.

☞Gen. Grant has ordered all resigned officers and discharged soldiers to leave the department, as, on examination, the cotton disease has been discovered in many of them.

"LET 'ER RIP!"



THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHS!

The People Declare for the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was!"

The Democratic wave increases and gathers strength day by day, sweeping all opposition before it. The masses of the people everywhere see that the only hope of salvation for our torn and bleeding country rests in the old Democracy, and that the sooner power is restored to their hands the earlier may we look for a return of peace and prosperity. This fact the elections during the past year fully attest. There is no mistaking the "signs of the times." Abolitionism cannot wipe out the "hand-writing on the wall!"

The Democratic victories of October and November were the sure precursors of the coming revolution in popular sentiment.—The elections of March demonstrate that the revolution is still going forward—and we sincerely believe that it will continue until the party which has been so largely instrumental in bringing about the country's troubles is swept from place and power, in shame and disgrace, in every quarter of the land.

The elections on Friday week throughout this State, whilst they are gratifying in their results to all well-wishers of the country, should serve as a warning to the Abolition leaders and their followers of "the wrath to come." It may be instructive to give some of these results. We begin with our own county of Adams:

Gettysburg—Republican, or Abolition, by the usual majority of about 55.

Cumberland—heretofore Republican, elects more than half Democrats.

Freedom—heretofore Republican, elects more than half Democrats.

Tyrone—heretofore Republican, elects all Democrats but an Inspector and a Supervisor, by majorities ranging from 2 to 20.

Berwick township—goes Democratic by 40 majority.

Berwick borough—Republican by 6 majority.

Butler—heretofore Republican, elects all Democrats, by an average majority of about 10.

Germany—the Democrats elect all, by about 40 majority.

Oxford—all Democrats elected, by from 49 to 68 majority.

Huntington—this Republican stronghold gives the opposition only about 30 majority, and elects the Democratic Constable.

Latimore—Republican by only about 40 majority.

Hamiltonban—heretofore Republican, elects the whole Democratic ticket by from 6 to 51 majority.

Liberty—heretofore Republican, elects the whole Democratic ticket by about 15 majority.

Franklin—Democratic ticket successful, by from 68 to 93 majority.

Straban—the Democrats elect their whole ticket by from 40 to 60 majority.

Menallen—elects Republicans by from 29 to 49 majority.

Mountpleasant—the Republicans were afraid to show their hands, and made no opposition to the Democratic ticket.

Mountjoy—the Democrats elect all, most of the candidates by about 35 majority.

Reading—the Republicans were afraid to show their want of strength, and ran no ticket.

Hamilton—elects all Democrats by about 100 majority.

Conowago—the opposition seemed determined to hold their ground, but were defeated, the Democrats carrying all their candidates by from 15 to 21 majority.

Union—the Democratic ticket unanimously elected, the opposition being afraid to show their hands.

It will thus be seen that the Democrats carry FIFTEEN districts—the Abolitionists *five*—whilst two are nearly equally divided, the Democrats having a majority of the offices in each! Truly, this is GLORY ENOUGH FOR ONE DAY!

—The news from other quarters is equally good. Read:

☞The charter election which occurred in Reading on Friday week, resulted in the success of the entire Democratic ticket by 250 majority. This is a Democratic gain of 510.

☞In the borough of Carlisle, on the same day, the Democratic Chief Burgess and town Council were carried by from 70 to 100 majority. This borough has heretofore been Republican, and therefore the election shows another large Democratic gain.

☞The election in the borough of Washington, Washington county, Pa., resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket by a majority of 80. Washington has heretofore been strongly Republican.

☞B. K. Vastorn, Democrat, was elected Burgess of the Borough of Danville.—This is the first instance for years in which the Democrats have carried the Borough in a political contest. One year ago the Republican abolition majority was 73. Two years ago they had 116 majority.

☞The Democrats of Pottstown, Pa., have elected their ticket by a large majority.

☞In York, David Small, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Burgess, is reelected by *one hundred and six* majority, against *fifty-nine* last year. The Democratic candidate for borough Constable, which has recently been made an elective office, is also elected by a majority of *fifty-nine*, and Democratic Councilmen have been elected in three out of five wards; the whole exhibiting largely increased Democratic majorities.

York county has given unheard-of Democratic majorities for the spring elections. The *Gazette* says:

Dover gives 275 Democratic majority.

Springgarden comes in with 156 for the Democratic ticket.

York Township pronounces in favor of Democracy in thunder tones by giving a majority of 200 for the Democratic ticket. West Manchester, the Codoruses, the Manheims, Paradise, Jackson, Heidelberg, Washington, Shrewsbury—all the Democratic townships send us greeting the heaviest Democratic majorities ever given for township officers.

Many of the Republican strongholds have completely revolutionized themselves, and stand disenthralled from the blighting curse of Abolitionism.

Wrightsville Borough has gone Democratic. Hellam has declared for the Union and Constitution, by giving a Democratic majority. Lower Windsor, the stronghold of the Abolitionists, gives only a small majority. Old Manchester, another Abolition stronghold a few years ago, is surely abandoning their disunion party, and is near the portals of Democracy. The Democrats elect a Supervisor, and Jacob Hartman, Democrat, is only beaten 5 votes for Assessor. The average Abolition majority is only about 17.

In Carrol, we learn that the Democratic majority is 60, being the largest majority ever given in the township.

From many townships we have not heard, but from what we have heard, we are satisfied that the County is Democratic all over, and will not stop at 4000! for the Democratic State and County Ticket in October next.

☞The Democracy of Perry achieved a great victory over the nigger-heads. Even in Duncannon district they were successful—electing Democrats to the principal offices in Penn and Petersburg, being a gain of 159 over the vote of last year. Perry is good for 400 Democratic majority next fall.—Hundreds of men who have heretofore opposed the Democracy have determined that Abolitionism shall not ruin the country.

☞Franklin county also goes Democratic. The *Spirit & Times* says:

We publish, in another column, the result of the Spring elections in the different townships in the county, and we ask thinking men to look upon that result and ponder the lesson it contains. In the face of the bitterest denunciation and most unscrupulous misrepresentation, the Democracy, with scarcely an effort, have carried nearly every district in the county, and in those they have not carried, have reduced the Republican majorities to a merely nominal figure. A careful count of the different votes for Judge of Elections—the fairest test we can imagine—GIVES US A MAJORITY OF AT LEAST FIVE HUNDRED IN THE COUNTY.—This seals the fate of Abolitionism in our midst. Franklin county is now largely Democratic, beyond the peradventure of a doubt. It is an old saying, that the first thunder of the season awakes the snakes, and it must have been the late storm that stirred out the "copperheads" on Friday last. For out they came, though the day was scarcely warm enough for them, and like the Serpent that Aaron cast down before Pharaoh, they very quietly went to work and devoured all the little poisonous snakes that were hissing out their venom around them. Stand firm, Democrats, be moderate, patient, long-suffering, stick together, and the story of Aaron's big snake won't be a circumstance to the way the "black-snakes" and "blowers" will disappear before next fall.

☞Of Cumberland county the Carlisle *Volunteer* says the Democrats triumphed in all directions, defeating the Blacksnakes in many of their strongholds. Put down Cumberland for 1500 Democratic majority next fall. Calling us "Copperheads" don't appear to hurt much.

Look out for 50 or 80 thousand majority in Pennsylvania next October. "We're coming, father ABRAHAM!"

BURLINGTON, N. J. March 20.

On Tuesday, the 17th inst., Dr. Henry Hollenback was elected Mayor, together with the entire Democratic ticket, by an average of sixty majority. The city has been under the rule of the Republicans for the last six years.

NEW NAMES.

The Democrats are very little concerned about the names they have received at the hands of the Abolitionists. We have never had occasion ourselves to change our name, it being quite good enough to bear us onward and upward among the different societies of men. We desire no better passport to where we wish to go, and if our friends feel at liberty to charitably bestow upon us any new name, we still have the proud consolation to know that others have done for us that which we would respectfully decline doing for ourselves. Native Americans, Know Nothings, Republicans, Wide Awakes, Abolitionists, Union Leagues, Plug Uglies, Rip Raps, Blood Tubs, &c., are names which the opponents of the Democratic party have selected for themselves, whilst the following have been presented to us without the asking, and for which we have never returned our thanks and never will: Locofocos, Secessionists, and lastly Copperheads. Is it not a little strange, that having such a peculiar taste for new names for their own party, they were not charitable enough to give us, as themselves, a new name every year. "Copperheads" is a name of theirs and not ours, and what a terrible thing it would be for the opposition if this species of serpent should become more numerous than last year.—The locusts and snakes (copperheads) coming in one season can hardly fail to commit depredations of some kind or other!—*Hanover Citizen.*

☞In the Senate of New Jersey, on Tuesday night, resolutions were passed denying the truth of the representations, made for partisan purposes, that New Jersey intended to resist, by force, the execution of certain acts of Congress. The last resolution declares that the people of that State are law-abiding and ardently devoted to a union of all the States; and while they may condemn and protest against certain laws as unconstitutional and unjust, yet until repealed or declared to be unconstitutional, they will regard them as laws, and will confidently look to the courts and the ballot-box for redress. After an animated discussion they were passed by a party vote, the Republicans opposing them. On Wednesday morning the resolutions passed the House by a large majority.

☞The Newark (O.) Advertiser, in commenting upon the general favor shown by the Abolition press to acts of mob violence upon Democratic papers, says:

"These acts of mob violence are not more remarkable for their skulking cowardice than as a substantial confession on the part of Republicans that the positions and arguments of the Democratic newspapers cannot be met and controverted in fair discussion. The Republican politicians seem to understand that the confidence of the people in Democratic newspapers is constantly increasing. It is to this fact, and to the consciousness that Republican journals and speakers are unable to overcome the facts and arguments presented by Democratic newspapers, that we are to attribute the desperation of feeling which induces Republicans to resort to brute violence, burglary and arson against those who refuse to think and speak as they do."

The Advertiser has hit the nail on the head exactly.

☞An interesting letter from Harrisburg must go over to next week, for want of room in this issue.

COPPERHEADS VS. BLACKSNAKES.

The Black Republicans, excessively fond of applying pet names to their opponents, are now very industriously applying the term "Copperheads" to the Democrats.—We like it much. There is applicability about it, (remarks a cotemporary,) which speaks out boldly and has a palpable meaning.

The "Copperhead" is peculiar to this country; a fearless, independent snake, that knows its power, and when disturbed or interfered with, uses it; it is a brave snake, and, therefore, naturally tolerant, harmless and passive; but take care you do not trample upon it, for it never runs, except to attack its foe, and its bite, when once aroused, is awful.

Now, the representative of the Republicans, opposite to the Copperhead, is the Black snake. And here, too, the analogy is complete. The Black snake is a cowardly, hissing, thieving reptile. He possesses somewhat the power to charm, but he always charms the innocent to destruction. He robs birds' nests, visits the barn yard and sucks hens' eggs, and will often be found curled round the legs of a cow sucking her milk, just as Black Republican contractors, jobbers and office holders are now doing with Uncle Samuel's cow.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.

When the Democratic party was in power, the Abolitionists complained that the times were so hard, and promised that if the people would elect them to office, there would be better times. They were elected, and the good times have come. The *blessings* of Abolitionism are upon us. Below we give the retail prices of several articles in daily and general use, as they are now under an Abolition administration. Consumers will vouch for the correctness of the statement, as they feel the change most sensibly:

		DEM.	AB.
Coffee,	per lb.	12½	40
Tobacco,	" "	24	75
Gingham,	per yd.	12	35
Cambrics,	" "	12	25
Checks,	" "	12	35
Mariner shirting	" "	12	40
Blue drills,	" "	12	60
Bleached muslin,	" "	12½	37½
Unbleached "	" "	10	40
Cotton yarn,	per lb.	20	$1.10
Wick yarn,	" "	35	$1.20

☞Those Abolitionists who affect to believe that Democrats are disloyal to the Government because they oppose its administration, are handsomely rebuked by the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, the Secretary of State. In his letter to Charles Francis Adams, our minister to England, last November, Mr. Seward said:

"In this country especially, it is a habit *not only entirely consistent with the Constitution, but even essential to its stability*, to regard the Administration at any time existing as DISTINCT and SEPARATE from the Government itself, and TO CANVASS THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ONE WITHOUT A THOUGHT OF DISLOYALTY TO THE OTHER."

That is the very idea we have been trying to beat into the heads of the fanatics and ignoramuses of the Abolition press.

☞The safe of Adams' Express Company was thrown off the train and robbed on Wednesday night week, between Baltimore and York, near Cockeysville. It contained $50,000 in currency and gold, a large number of United States certificates of indebtedness, United States 5-20 bonds, and checks of the United States Treasurer on the Assistant Treasurer of New York, payable to the order of the Adams Express Company. A reward of $5,000 is offered by the Company for the recovery of the valuables. The safe and the bonds have been recovered, but the thief has not been caught.

☞On Wednesday morning a body of Confederate cavalry attacked the Federal forces at Brentwood, nine miles from Nashville, Tenn., and meeting with a feeble resistance, captured the entire force, numbering three hundred men, with all the government stores at the place. Gen. Smith, at the head of five hundred cavalry, set out from Franklin in pursuit of the Confederates, and came up with their main body six miles west of Brentwood and succeeded in recapturing all the government wagons and stores, and destroyed them. The Federal loss in this affair was sixteen killed, wounded and missing, whilst that of the Confederates is reported at ten killed and wounded and fifty taken prisoners. Confederate scouts had approached within four miles of Nashville.

☞Information of the progress of the Yazoo expedition comes by way of St. Louis, and is to the effect that a steamer loaded with troops, and accompanied by a gunboat, has succeeded in entering Yazoo river, above Haine's Bluff. Her course was through Cypress Bayou, which debouches into the Yazoo, opposite the point where Gen. Sherman landed last December, and thence through Steele's Bayou into the Sunflower, which empties into the Yazoo twenty miles above Haine's Bluff. When it was found possible to get through a number of gunboats followed, and they in turn were to be followed by transports with troops. This movement, it is supposed, will result in the capture of Yazoo City, Fort Pemberton, and the batteries on Haine's Bluff, and Vicksburg thus be flanked. It was rumored that Haine's Bluff has already been evacuated, and that a regiment of Federal troops had been sent there to garrison the place.

☞Important Southern news is received by way of Chattanooga and Nashville. A journal of the first named place has a Port Hudson dispatch saying that it was rumored the sloop-of-war Richmond had been sunk. A dispatch from Fort Pemberton states that the Federal forces there had been defeated, and are in full retreat. Gen. Banks' army is reported to be demoralized, and is falling back. The batteries at Port Hudson were not the least hurt by the late bombardment. Two of Admiral Farragut's vessels, the Hartford and Monongahela, had run the Warrenton batteries and have arrived below Vicksburg. A Richmond correspondent says the whereabouts of Gen. Lee is a mystery.

Political Discussions in the Army.—Many of the Indiana & Connecticut soldiers are sending home letters denouncing the attempt to present them to the people as supporters of certain party resolutions which they are represented as approving. If party men choose to introduce political discussions into the camp they cannot fail to be injured by the debate. We do not advise such discussions, but if they are unwisely forced upon the soldiers by the Republicans, the Administration will soon be sorry for it.—What has already given great offence is declaring that they approve of certain men and resolutions which they have been prompt to condemn.—*N. Y. Express.*

☞General Wright has prohibited the sale of arms and ammunition in Cincinnati, except upon special permit. Any violation will be followed by confiscation of goods and seizure of the stock of the vender.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

DEATH OF REV. THOMAS LILLY.

This respected Catholic clergyman, who was known to many of our citizens, died at the pastoral residence of St. Joseph's church, in Philadelphia, on the 15th inst., of paralysis, in the 57th year of his age, and his remains were interred on the 18th, with solemn and impressive ceremonies. About thirty clergy were present, Rev. Dr. O'Hara officiating. The Press says:

"The deceased was born in Adams county, of this State, October 3rd, 1806; was educated at Georgetown College. At the completion of his studies joined the novitiate. He was employed in the College several years, and then became pastor of a church in Frederick, Maryland. At the death of Father Carboray, of the Church of St. Enegas (Ignatius), St. Mary's county, Maryland, he became pastor, and subsequently removed to Philadelphia, and has since been connected with St. Joseph's. He was an indefatigable laborer in behalf of his fellow-man, and his sympathies were confined by no boundaries of sect or color. He instituted and perfected a colored school, which, in its way, was a monument to perseverance and Christian zeal."

MOURNFUL.—Mr. John Diener was drafted from this borough last year, and volunteered in the 87th Pennsylvania vols. for three years, in which regiment he was a bugler. On Monday last he was brought to his home in a dying condition—living but a few moments after arriving at the residence of his family on York street. His disease was pneumonia, brought on by exposure incident to a soldier's life.—He leaves a wife and four young children to mourn his loss, who are thus left to the mercies of a too uncharitable world. The friends and family of the deceased have our warmest sympathy, and, we are certain, that of the many thousands who have suffered similarly from the effects of this terrible war. The funeral took place from the Lutheran Church yesterday afternoon.—*Hanover Citizen.*

☞Joseph Hunter, an old citizen of this county, died on the 8th inst., at the Union Hotel Hospital in Georgetown, where he employed his time in nursing the sick and wounded.

☞There has been an exchange of political prisoners at Richmond, as a result of which we are glad to state that Messrs. John B. Paxton, Andrew Low, Shields Hunter, J. G. Martin, F. Stockslager, Andrew Warren, and Nelson Boyd, of this county, who were carried off by Stuart's raid last October, reached this place on Tuesday, on their return to their several homes.—They were first confined in the Libby Prison, and afterwards in Castle Lightning, where, it is said, they were kept on short allowances of bad fare, and in uncomfortable apartments.—Mr. Paxton is much reduced, but it is hoped he will soon recover good health—that all of them, indeed, will be recruited in health and spirits, as they were before they were so unceremoniously taken off.

Messrs. Sanford Schroeder and Andrew Hartman returned several months ago.

☞The Concert given by the "Vocal Quartette" and "Quaver Club," in Christ Church, on Thursday evening, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, was a decided success. The large audience, crowding the building, seemed perfectly delighted with the performances of the clubs, receiving every piece with hearty applause. We feel like individualizing, and would do it, were it not for the fear that credit might be given to some at the expense of others, when all did so well. We enjoyed the entertainment as a rich treat, and are safe in pronouncing it among the most successful of the kind ever had here. The sale of tickets amounted, we understand, to $107—a handsome figure, the times considered.

Another Concert was given on Saturday evening, with a change of programme. It went off, as the first, with much eclat.

☞This suggestion has been made in our hearing: Would it not be well, instead of sending the proceeds of these Concerts to the Sanitary Commission, to appropriate them to the relief of the families of soldiers in this county, among whom there are instances of suffering? The matter is worthy of the serious consideration of those who have the fund in charge, who no doubt will receive the suggestion in the same kind spirit in which it is made.

LARGE SALE OF FRUIT TREES.—It is not likely that any one will overlook the large advertisements of Mr. H. F. M. Peters in other columns of our paper. They contain important matter to fruit growers. Persons wishing to plant Trees should not forget the great sale of Trees to come off in this place from the 2nd to the 8th of April, and be sure to attend the sale.

☞Judge Fisher has decided that the earnings of the Gettysburg Railroad must be appropriated to the payment of the interest on the bonds. His opinion, a lengthy and able one, was read at the Orphan's Court on Friday. The earnings are steadily on the increase, and the financial prospects of the road never were better.

☞We understand that Beniah C. Snyder, of this place, a member of the Anderson Cavalry, and who went with the three hundred into the battle of Murfreesboro', writes home that he thinks the regiment has been dealt with in bad faith, but speaks encouragingly of its efficiency in the future. He does not denounce those who refused to go into the fight under the circumstances.

☞We have several communications on hand, which do not appear, for the simple reason that the subjects of which they treat are hardly of sufficient interest at this time to justify us in giving them the space which their unnecessarily great length would require.

☞Thomas Blocher, Esq., of Roberts' heavy artillery at Fortress Monroe, has been honorably discharged from service on account of physical disability.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BALTIMOREAN.—The remains of Wm. Hamilton Smith, Esq., of this city, [formerly of Gettysburg,] were brought here yesterday, via Adams Express, from New York, and taken to the residence of Mr. J. H. Weaver, Fayette street, near Gay. It appears that on Saturday last Mr. Smith took the cars from New York to Boston, and while the train was passing through a tunnel he accidentally fell from the platform, and the train passed over him, breaking one of his arms and fracturing his skull, causing instant death. The body was taken back to New York by the return train, and as stated above, subsequently brought here. The deceased was in the 30th year of his age, and leaves a wife and one child. He was a lawyer by profession, and a nephew of Wm. P. Preston, Esq., and several years ago represented Baltimore county in the House of Delegates.—*Baltimore Sun of Thursday.*

☞The Confederate account of the operations of the negro brigade in Florida is up to the 13th inst. The force occupied Jacksonville on the 10th, and on the 11th the Confederates made an attack, and the negroes retreated to the gunboats. On the 13th they had again landed and were engaged in fortifying the town with a view of its permanent occupation.

☞The Ninth army corps, General Burnside's old command, has gone west over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, to join the General in his new field of duty.

TOWNSHIP & BOROUGH OFFICERS.

The following is a correct list of the Township and Borough Officers elected in the several districts of Adams county, on Friday week.—Mr. Samuel B. Eicholtz, the Deputy Clerk of the Courts, has our thanks for his services in the preparation of the list:

GETTYSBURG.—Burgess, Robert Martin; Judge, Jeremiah Culp; Inspectors, Harvey D. Wattles, Craig F. Geiselman; Assessor, Hiram Warren; Town Council, Henry Rupp, A. D. Buehler; School Directors, D. A. Buehler, William B. Meals; Constables, John Barrett, Henry C. Hoover.

CUMBERLAND.—Justices, D. D. Hoffman, Daniel Polly; Judge, David Shriver; Inspectors, Henry B. Cromer, John Black; Assessor, Cornelius Daugherty; Supervisors, John Slyder, Francis Bream; School Directors, Alexander Harper, Abraham Plank; Auditors, David Hankey, 1 year, Levi Plank, 3 years; Clerk, Wm. E. Myers; Treasurer, Joseph Baily; Constable, John Keefauver.

BERWICK BOR.—Judge, Joseph Berlin; Inspectors, Michael Heltzel, Edward Sourbeer; Assessor, Joseph R. Henry; School Directors, Francis W. Grove, Henry Kobler; Constable, Martin Steffan.

BUTLER.—Justice, John Hanes; Judge, Jas. McDannell; Inspectors, Jacob Peters, Henry Deitrick; Assessor, Christian Ziegler; Supervisors, Jacob Raffensperger, Elias Gardner; School Directors, Jacob Wisler, Isaac Myers; Auditor, Martin Thomas; Clerk, Valentine Sillik; Treasurer, Henry Fehl; Constable, Samuel Lentz.

GERMANY.—Judge, Ephraim Menchy; Inspectors, Martin Stabley, Sylvester Parner; Assessor, Matthew Hull; Supervisors, Wm. Rider, Abraham Feeser; School Directors, Peter Greenholt, John G. Byers; Auditor, John Smith; Clerk, Henry Reeser; Constable, Joseph Brandt.

OXFORD.—Justices, John F. McSherry, Joseph J. Smith; Judge, Henry Felix; Inspectors, F. C. Heltzel, Levi Wagner; Assessor, Daniel F. Staub; School Directors, Henry Wiest, Elias Slagle; Supervisors, Henry Gollhour, Peter Clunk; Auditor, William Altrogge; Clerk, Jacob F. Beck; Constable, Aloysius Marshall.

HUNTINGTON.—Judge, B. F. Leshey; Inspectors, James Wilson, David T. Howe; Assessor, Daniel H. Markley; Constable, Jas. Witt; School Directors, John Day, Abraham Shaeffer; Supervisors, Jesse Cline, Jacob P. Asper; Auditor, John Stitzell; Clerk, J. R. A. McBride; Treasurer, Ephraim Hiteshew.

LATIMORE.—Judge, Jacob L. Chronister; Inspectors, Michael Ebbersole, William B. Chronister; Assessor, Jonathan Brenneman; Constable, Solomon Gilbert; School Directors, Peter Kauffman, Geo. W. Brandt; Supervisors, Christian Chronister, Charles Presser; Auditor, Wm. F. Bonner; Clerk, George L. Deardorff.

HAMILTONBAN.—Justice, Isaac Robinson; Judge, Daniel Snyder; Inspectors, George Herring, E. P. Kittinger; Assessor, James Watson, Jr.; Constable, Robert Watson; School Directors, Wm. Culp, Jas. P. Stem; Supervisors, Jeremiah Stem, Chas. Sanders; Auditors, Daniel Biesecker, 3 years, Wm. McCleaf, 2 years, Wesley Cauffman, 1 year; Clerk, John W. McConnell.

LIBERTY.—Judge, Abraham Krise; Inspectors, Samuel Beard, John Clark; Assessor, James Corry; Constable, John Eiker; School Directors, James Bowey, John Miller; Supervisors, Jacob Eiker, Wm. Flohr; Auditor, Reuben Shover, 3 years, Jacob Pecher, 2 years; Clerk, David Miller.

FRANKLIN.—Justice, J. W. Lott; Judge, Elias Hartman; Inspectors, Henry Lady, Albert Vandyke; Assessor, Thomas P. Grammer; Constable, Henry Hartman; School Directors, George E. Plank, Samuel Bucher; Supervisors, Jacob Settel, Joseph Dillon; Auditor, Benjamin Deardorff; Clerk, John P. Butt; Treasurer, Samuel Eicholtz.

STRABAN.—Judge, Philip Hann; Inspectors, Wm. L. Thomas, John H. Majors; Assessor, David Lockhart; Constable, Noah F. Hersh; School Directors, Philip Donohue, William Stallsmith; Supervisors, George F. Miller, Joseph Kaas; Auditor, Martin Witmor; Clerk, Jacob F. Thomas.

MENALLEN.—Judge, John Walhey; Inspectors, J. Kersey Cook, Isaac Bender; Assessor, William N. Heller; Constable, B. E. Mummert; School Directors, Solomon Bender, Jonas Routzahn; Supervisors, John Cline, W. W. Blocher; Auditor, Samuel Meals; Clerk, John Cullings; Treasurer, Michael Bender.

MOUNTPLEASANT.—Judge, Elias Sponsler; Inspectors, Joseph Spangler, George Y. Hemler; Assessor, Peter Quickel; Constable, Jacob Noel; School Directors, Jacob Sanders, Samuel A. Smith; Supervisors, Alex. Shorb, Michael Livingston; Auditor, Peter K. Smith; Clerk, Peter Weirich.

MOUNTJOY.—Judge, Elijah Eckenrode; Inspectors, Isaac Lightner, Joseph Eckenrode; Assessor, John Reck; Constable, Jas. H. Collins; School Directors, Moses Hartman, Peter Orndorff; Supervisors, Edward Collins, Jacob Feeser; Auditor, Jacob Hartman; Clerk, Joseph Kelly; Treasurer, John Rebert.

READING.—Judge, Samuel Blake; Inspectors, Jacob Brown, Edward Sheaffer; Assessor, Solomon Miller; Constable, John Chronister; School Directors, John Simpson, Wm. S. Hildebrand; School Directors for Hampton District, Lewis Chronister, 3 y., Emanuel Neidich, 3y., Stephen Heinard, 1 y., Singleton Eicholtz, 1 y.; Supervisors, Samuel Heinard, John Mummert; Auditor, Daniel S. Chronister; Clerk, Jacob Wolf; Treasurer, John A. Dicks.

HAMILTON.—Justices, George Baker, Emanuel Hull; Judge, John Heltzel; Inspectors, Henry Kline, George W. Spangler; Assessor, Anthony Felix; Constable, Emanuel Rinehart; School Directors, John Hartley, Christian March; Supervisors, John Stormbaugh, Samuel Alwine; Auditor, Jacob Baker; Clerk, Joseph Woods.

CONOWAGO.—Judge, Peter Neideret; Inspectors, Adam Oaster, E. J. Owings; Assessor, E. C. Slagle; Constable, Michael M. Little; School Directors, Solomon Schwartz, George Ginter; Supervisors, John Metzgar, Jacob Bollinger; Auditor, Michael Harnish; Clerk, Jesse Keller.

UNION.—Judge, Michael H. Kitzmiller; Inspectors, William Sterner, Henry Felty; Assessor, John Kellenberger; Constable, John Brockley; School Directors, Joseph L. Shorb, Emanuel Wildesin; Supervisors, Henry Unger, Henry Bollinger; Auditor, Jeremiah Gitt; Clerk, William Unger.

FREEDOM.—Justice, Samuel Eiker; Judge, John Patterson; Inspectors, George W. Lott, Joshua T. Brown; Assessor, Elijah Boyd; Constable, John Crouse; School Directors, John A. Linn, William C. Scott; Supervisors, James S. Wilson, William H. Paxton; Auditor, George C. Hartzel; Clerk, Joseph Hoffman.

TYRONE.—Judge, Emanuel Spangler; Inspectors, Daniel Trimmer, Peter Studebaker; Assessor, Thomas Ehrehart; Constable, John Eckenrode; School Directors, Abraham Guise and Samuel Gilliland, 3 years, Samuel Thomas, 2 years; Supervisors, John Bream, Sr., John Bolen; Auditors, Samuel Delap, 3 years, Augustus Dietrick, 1 year; Clerk, Conrad Bream; Treasurer, George Starry.

BERWICK TWP.—Justice, Jacob Klunk; Judge, Solomon Bechtel; Inspectors, Jacob Shull, John Richter; Assessor, Jacob Sourbeer; Constable, John Lehi; School Directors, Jacob Hull, Jacob Oaster; Supervisors, George Flickinger, Samuel Ditzler; Auditor, Jacob Sterner; Clerk, Daniel Bucher.

☞Who promised the College students a new board walk if they voted the Abolition ticket? Who?

☞Is it true that at the Conowago poll, the Judge of the election (the Inspectors refusing to accompany him) carried the ballot box into Mr. John Busbey's sick chamber for him to deposit his vote? If it be a fact, the matter should be further inquired into.

☞Mr. Charles J. Tyson has purchased the property of Mr. Peter Wert, at the west end of Chambersburg street, for $1200 cash.

☞Rev. Dr. Schmucker has purchased the farm of Mr. Levi D. Maus, in Union township, containing 125 acres, for $90 per acre, payable partly in valuable western land.

☞John C. Ellis, Esq., of New Oxford, this county, has been commissioned a Clerk in class one, Pay Department, at Washington.

☞Moving day—Wednesday next.

LETTER FROM THE ARMY.

MILROY'S DIVISION, 2d Brigade,
Winchester, Mar. 24, 1863.

Dear Compiler:—We still occupy our old camping ground, near Fort Hill, and do little except making a reconnoissance once in a while up the valley, in order to keep posted as to the whereabouts of our wily foe, who for sometime have been located above Woodstock, under the command of Imboden and Jenkins. They make things lively for us occasionally, especially of dark, stormy nights, when they are sure to make a dash at our pickets and then leave as suddenly as they came, frequently with a flea in their ears.

A few nights after the rout of the 13th Pa. Cavalry, a squad of White's Rebel Cavalry came in the rear of Col. Gallagher's camp, with the evident intention of capturing the balance of the Colonel's men. They had got close to the camp, when they were suddenly halted by a picket, who fired immediately, when they concluded to leave as fast as possible. Instead of having the Cavalry to deal with, they butt against some of the boys of the 87th, whom Gen. Milroy had placed there in the evening, under Capt. Fahs, of Company A, rightly conjecturing that they would attempt to surprise the camp during the night, as it was very stormy and dark.

We know nothing here of any force advancing on us from Fredericksburg or any other point, and if they should we feel able to hold the place against a large force.—Gen. Roberts had, as he thought, reliable information at Harper's Ferry a few days ago that the rebels were coming down the valley in large force to attack us, when he immediately sent the 6th Md. and 67th Pa., Col. Stanton, to our assistance. Of course we were surprised to hear that the rebels were coming, but were glad to meet our friends from the Keystone, it being the first Infantry Regiment we have met since we left Baltimore which hailed from the same State as ourselves.

The Paymasters are all dead, so far as we know, as we have seen none for several months. If they are really all dead, can't some good honest fellow from Adams county be appointed that will come out and pay us.

It is a fine thing for a man to love his country, and he certainly does love it when he is willing, for thirteen dollars a month, to sacrifice health, business prospects and everything, including his life perhaps, to uphold the old flag, but I tell you when a soldier knows that his little children are looking to their mother for something to eat and she has it not to give, and yet the Government owes him seven months' wages, if he growls, if he complains, nay, if for a few days he leaves his post to succor his little ones from starvation, who that has a heart will blame him?

Let our soldiers be paid as promptly as those fat contractors who are fast becoming millionaires, and there will be no desertions and no suffering at home among the families of those who are periling all for the good of our country. A soldier's wife and children are as dear to him as are the off-spring of those who are the upper crust of the land.

Adjutant Emmet having arrived, Lieut. Norris will be relieved in a few days of his duties as acting Adjutant of the Regiment. Lieut. Norris has fulfilled his duties to the entire gratification of the officers and men, and all will regret that his appointment is not permanent. Lieut. Hersh has been appointed A. Q. M., vice Lieut. Ford, absent without leave.

What was formerly the 1st Brigade is now the 2d, under Col. Geo. Hay, and consists of the following: 9th, 10th and 12th Virginia and 87th P. V., Capt. Chaffin's 5th U. S. Reg. Battery, Capt. Keeler's 1st Va. Battery, and three Companies of Cavalry.—The 1st Brigade is commanded by Gen. Elliott, son of Commodore Elliott, of Pennsylvania, and consists of Infantry from Ohio, 12th and 13th Pa., and 1st N. Y. Cavalry, besides a battery.

Col. Hay's A. A. A. G. is Lieut. Martin, of your county, and of course is at home, as he is in any position in which he is placed.

Capt. Adair's company, officers and men, are all in good health, as are also Co. I, from New Oxford. MORE ANON.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION—DEMOCRATIC RESOLUTIONS.

Harrisburg, March 18.—Numerous petitions have been presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature during the present session in favor of a National Convention to adjust our difficulties. The Democratic members of the Senate and House held a caucus, and last night agreed on resolutions to be presented on the subject to the Senate, by Hon. Mr. Lamberton, and to the House, by Mr. Pershing, chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations. The House, being Democratic, will probably pass them; but as the Senate is Republican, they will not reach the Governor, although presenting a political issue for the future. The following is a copy of the resolutions:

Whereas, Angry sectional controversy, long indulged, has culminated in the assumed secession of a number of States of the Union, and a civil war which has already raged for nearly two years with unsurpassed violence and carnage, and wasting the lives and substance of the people of both sections and filling the land with misery and lamentations; and *whereas*, a continuance of the Union of all the States is indispensable to the peace and welfare of the people as well as to the attainment of great nationality; and *whereas*, it is believed that ordinary measures of legislation may prove insufficient to remove the primary cause of the present strife, or to adjust the complications that have arisen therefrom; and *whereas*, the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States provides that the "Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or on the applications of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress." Be it therefore

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the Congress of the United States be, and hereby is petitioned, to make provision for calling a Convention of States as authorized by the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States as soon as the necessary number of States, shall have petitioned for the same; the object of which Convention shall be to inquire into the causes of the present affliction of the nation, and if any just ground of complaint is found to exist, to so amend the Constitution as to remove such causes, securing thereby a more perfect union of the States; a better understanding of the relations which the United States bear to the Federal Government; "establishing justice, insuring domestic tranquility," and doing such other things not inconsistent with the spirit and genius of the present form of Government as may be deemed necessary "to promote the general welfare and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." And be it further,

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward copies of the foregoing resolution to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each of the Governors of the several States claiming to be in the Union.

The above resolutions are understood to have received the sanction of Governor Seymour, and the leaders of the Democratic party in New York, New Jersey, several of the England, and many of the Western States.

☞WE WANT WOOD! Dry preferred, but green hickory will answer.

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UNION LEAGUES.

The *Patriot & Union* says:—The very fact that all of a sudden Republican journals manifest such enthusiasm for these organizations inspires us with distrust of them.—They have had—unless we are vastly mistaken—their origin in the result of late political elections. We, for one, shall never admit that because the Democracy is re-asserting its ancient power, there is just now any particular necessity for new organizations to sustain this Union. There are hundreds of honest men and patriots, no doubt, who connect themselves with these societies.—They would be honest men and patriots outside of them. There is no earthly necessity for such "Leagues." They can in no way add vigor to the Government. They have no control over the public sword or purse. The President and his Secretaries are clothed with the full and limitless management of the entire physical and financial means of the country. These Leagues may turn out a fresh swarm of wordy orators to deluge the country with verbal patriotism, taking good care the while to keep out of all danger themselves, but we have yet to learn what else they will effect. True, a miserable partisan sheet of this city, which has been preaching mob law, and connecting the Democracy of this city with *murderers* and *thieves*, has suggested that these Leagues would be useful in disseminating such disgraceful journals as itself, but we don't see yet the good the Union cause would derive from that, nor indeed, for that matter, the negro cause either.

This movement is a piece of mock patriotism, gotten up by designing men for *political purposes.* The majority who go into it from the very best motives will some day discover that they have been entrapped.—Let us say to the Democracy, you have no use for such suspicious organizations—your principles are already just, patriotic and national—you are ready to demonstrate through your party, and in your personal relations, your devotion to the country and its laws; but you are not disposed to fall into bad company because they wear good clothes—you are not going into any organization which such men as Horace Greeley commend, no matter how alluring the devices it holds out, or how beautiful the banner it marches under—you are not of those whom Pitt in his reply to Walpole described as "ignorant in spite of experience"—you have learned enough to be profoundly convinced that no organization can subserve the cause of this Union into which Abolitionists intrude themselves, and of which they become the leading managers.

If the people are anxious to go into a Union League under the idea that they can aid the nation in this critical period, let them go into the Democracy, and they will breathe the truest spirit of love for the nation and its laws. We have heard it said that a man who is "a red true *Bloom* needs no other religion"—so we say that a man who is a genuine Democrat needs no Loyal League to inspire him with devotion to his country. He has it in his heart. He has been educated to it. The habits of his life confirm it, and the traditions and teachings of his party carve it into his nature in characters more durable than brass or marble.

The Democracy is the "Union League" of this people.

P. S. *The campaign for the Presidency in 1864 has been opened by the Union men.* They do not wait for the opposition to assume the initiative. They take it themselves.—*Forney on Union Leagues.*

DEATH OF REV. E. H. HOFFHEINS.

☞We announce, with deep pain, the death of Rev. E. H. Hoffheins, which took place at his residence, in Abbottstown, on Saturday night last after a few days' illness, of bilious congestion—his age about 47 years.

We knew him long—and who that ever enjoyed the warm greeting, the cheerful smile, and the kind words that constantly welled up from the pure heart of that good man, could hold him in any other than the highest esteem. His death creates a void not easily filled, and the intelligence of it will cause sadness and mourning among the many to whom he was wont to break the bread of life. He has gone to his last rest—the rest prepared for the upright in heart.

Funeral to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, at Abbottstown.

Special Notices.

Important Discovery.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them.—Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in Ten Minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [Feb. 16, 1863. 1y

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the FIRST THREE MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

Full directions in pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

They can be sent in a bottle, containing 50 pills, post free, by enclosing $1 and 6 three-cent stamps to any agent.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [Feb. 16, 1863. 1y

A Card to the Suffering.

The Rev. WILLIAM COSGROVE, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this receipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE, 439 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dec. 15, 1862. 1y

New Jersey Lands for Sale, ALSO, GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS, suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above lands and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to

B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

Jan. 26, 1863.

POLITICS IN THE ARMY.

If it be wrong, at the present time, to agitate politics in civil life, is it not ten fold more criminal to introduce it into the camp? And yet the leaders of the Republican party—this great "no party party"—have all of a sudden turned the federal army into one grand political camp meeting. Wherever an opportunity offers, the officers are urged, and in many cases required, to meet and adopt resolutions previously prepared by the home politicians. These resolutions of course are filled with denunciations of Democrats as "copperheads," "home traitors" and such like expressions; and, their object being to bolster up the declining fortunes of the house of Abraham, they are published with a great flourish of trumpets, in every brawling abolition journal throughout the land, as the "sentiment of the army." Out on such political trickery, we say! What do these bespangled, kidgloved gentry know of the real "sentiment of the army?" As little as they know of its hardships and privations.—What interest have they faithfully to represent that sentiment, if they do know what it is? None, so long as there is a chance of promotion, plenty of "greenbacks," and a jolly good time ahead. And if the opinions of these officers should not coincide with the Abolition programme, what would be the consequences of a public expression of them? Dismissal from the service. Very seldom are the privates called upon to vote upon these resolutions; and in one or two instances, when called upon, they very properly voted them down. Go to these privates, gentlemen of the Republican party, if you are sincere in your desire to obtain the real "sentiment of the army." And perhaps they will tell you they do not like the idea of carrying a musket and being compelled to "salute" some big buck "Nigger" with shoulder straps on. They will tell you they enlisted from unselfish, patriotic motives, to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws, and to restore the Union of their fathers, and don't care a fig for you or the "Niggers."—And they will very probably remind you that had you been as faithful to your duties as citizens, as they have been amidst the carnage of the battle field, instead of plundering the treasury, cheating them out of their just dues and intriguing continually to remove the generals whom they confided in and loved, the war might have been over by this time. Many of these men will be home with us next fall, and the result of the election then to be held will show what is "the sentiment of the army."—*Chambersburg Spirit.*

☞A dispatch from Cairo partially confirms the Confederate account of the attack on the Port Hudson batteries. The Southern dispatches stated that one only of the Federal fleet succeeded in passing the works, and that all the others were repulsed, including the flag-ship Hartford. The Federal account agrees substantially with this statement, with the exception that the vessel which passed was the Hartford, having on board the commander of the fleet. She lay below Warrenton at last accounts.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	6 00 to 6 50
Rye Flour	4 75
White Wheat	1 50 to 1 60
Red Wheat	1 25 to 1 40
Corn	80
Rye	85
Oats	65
Buckwheat	60
Clover Seed	4 50
Timothy Seed	2 00 to 2 25
Flax Seed	2 25
Plaster of Paris	8 00
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00
Pork	5 50

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	6 75 to 7 00
Wheat	1 69 to 1 95
Rye	1 03 to 1 08
Corn	86 to 90
Oats	66 to 99
Clover Seed	5 00 to 5 87
Timothy Seed	2 50 to 2 75
Beef Cattle, per hund.	9 00 to 13 60
Hogs, per hund.	8 50 to 9 00
Hay	21 00 to 23 00
Whiskey	48 to 50
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	82 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	6 25
Do. from stores	7 00
Wheat	1 53 to 1 55
Rye	90
Corn	80
Oats	60
Clover Seed	5 50
Timothy Seed	2 00
Plaster	7 00

MARRIED.

On the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. WILLIAM RANKIN, of Franklin county, to Miss ANNE., eldest daughter of Andrew Bittinger.

On the 24th inst., by Rev. A. Essick, Mr. WILLIAM HARMAN to Miss MARY INGLEBERT, both of Straban township, Adams co.

On the same day, by the same, Mr THOMAS J. COOPER to Mrs. MARTHA TOOT, both of Gettysburg.

DIED.

☞Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

On the 22d inst., in Butler township, Mr. JOHN STEINOUR, Sr., aged 67 years 6 months and 19 days.

In Bendersville, on the 25th inst., of apoplexy, Mrs. HENRIETTA C., consort of Samuel Crist, aged 32 years 10 months and 22 days.

On the 26th of Feb., in the hospital at Gallatin, Tenn., Mr. THOMAS PIERSON, of Indiana volunteers, formerly of York Springs, this county, aged about 40 years.

Died, in great peace, on the 18th inst., Mrs. MARTHA BALDWIN, in the 67th year of her age.

On the 23d inst., in this place, of consumption, inherited from its mother, AGNES BELL, infant daughter of Mr. John Norbeck, aged 4 months and 3 days.

On the 17th inst., MAGGIE, daughter of Henry and Susan Benner, of Mountjoy township, aged 5 years 11 months and 5 days.

On the 10th inst., JANE ELIZABETH, daughter of Wm. E. and R. A. Hill, aged 1 year 2 months and 2 days.

On Friday, the 13th inst., at Suffolk, STEPHEN S. FRAZER, a member of Company I, 165th Regiment, P. M.

On the 4th of March, in the Hospital, near Vicksburg, Tenn., CALVIN FEHL, son of V. S. and Catharine Fehl, formerly of this county, aged 17 years and 9 months. He was a member of Co. G, 57th Regt., Ohio Vol.

On the 17th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH DIEHL, relict of John Diehl, dec'd., late of East Berlin, in the 75th year of her age.

On the 5th ult., at York Springs, Mrs. MARGARET STEPHENS, wife of Thomas Stephens, Esq., aged 76 years and 5 months.

On the 10th inst., of erysipelas, HUGH F. McGAUGHY, of Doddsville, McDonough county, Illinois, formerly of this county, aged 51 years 8 months and 10 days.

On the 28th of Feb., of diptheria, CLARA ELIZABETH, daughter of George and Matilda Arendt, of Cumberland township, aged 4 years 3 months and 1 day.

On the 13th inst., AMOS, son of Absalom Asper, of Huntington township, aged 5 months and 20 days.

On the 16th inst., HANNAH MARIA, daughter of Michael Kemper, aged 2 months and 14 days.

On the 17th inst., GEORGE WASHINGTON, son of Samuel Meckley, aged 4 years 6 months and 13 days.

On the 18th inst., MARGARET FIDLER, aged 79 years 10 months and 28 days.

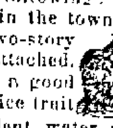
On the 19th inst., near Petersburg, CATHARINE ALBERT, aged 79 years 10 months and 8 days.

On the 23d of January last, of diptheria, JANE ANNA, only surviving daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Fissel, of this county, in the 15th year of her age.

On the 24th inst., at Westminster, Md., MARY CATHARINE, daughter of Emanuel M. and Catharine Noel, aged 5 years 9 months and 21 days.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.—On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of APRIL next, the undersigned, Executor of the estate of John Diehl, late of the town of East Berlin, Adams county, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, the following:



A LOT OF GROUND, in the town of East Berlin, with a large Two-story HOUSE, with a Kitchen attached, Out-houses, Wood Shed, a good Barn, and a variety of choice fruit trees on said lot; excellent water near the kitchen door. The fences are good. Also, A CORNER LOT, containing 1 Acre, more or less, adjoining Mr. Bohn's, bounded by York street on the east, and the Carlisle road on the west—well fenced and a most desirable lot for building on. 2 Shares of Gettysburg Bank Stock.

A large lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture: Dining and Kitchen Tables, Cupboards, Chests, Bureaus, Sink, Chairs, Desk, Wash Stands, large lot of Carpeting, Beds and Bedding, Coverlets, Comforts, Quilts and Linen; several Stoves and Pipe; Iron Kettles, Pots, Queensware, Glassware, Crocks, Tubs, Meat Vessels, Barrels, Benches, Boxes, and other articles.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

J. J. KUHN, Executor.

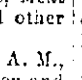
P. S.—Any one desirous of viewing said Real Property, before day of sale, will be shown by Mr. A. K. Stoner, residing thereon.

March 30, 1863. ts

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of Lavari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, in Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of APRIL next, (1863,) at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A HALF LOT OF GROUND, situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a corner on west York street, thence along the same west 30 feet to a half lot of John Gruel's, thence along the same north 180 feet to an alley, thence along said alley east 30 feet to a lot of Dr. Horner, thence along said lot south 180 feet to west York street, the place of beginning—improved with a Two-story Brick Dwelling HOUSE, with a



two-story brick back-building, hydrant, cellar under the house, Brick Stable, with Carriage House, some fruit trees, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of W. W. Hammersly, with notice to Nancy Weikert, Executrix of Peter Weikert, dec'd., terre tenant.

SAMUEL WOLF, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, Mar. 20, '62.

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately, after the property is struck down or upon failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Adams county, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Elias Bushey, Executor of the estate of Isaac Gardner, deceased, to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of APRIL, 1863, at his office, in the Borough of Gettysburg, where all concerned may be heard.

W. A. DUNCAN, Auditor.

March 30, 1863. 3t

Select School.

MISS MARY McCLELLAN will commence her Select School in the school building formerly occupied by her in High street, on MONDAY, the 6th day of APRIL next. Parents desiring to send their children should make application soon. [Mar. 30, 1863. 2t

Bring Back

THE LADDER.—Some person has carried off a LADDER belonging to the undersigned, which he is anxious to re-possess, having daily use for such an article. The person who now has it, is requested to bring it back without delay and pay for this advertisement.

GEO. WAMPLER, Tinner.

March 30, 1863.

Notice.

SARAH ALBERT'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Sarah Albert, late of Latimore township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in Reading township, and the last named in Huntington township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL MYERS, ELIUD ALBERT, Executors.

Mar. 30, 1863. 6t*

Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and impartiality.

GEORGE BUSHMAN.

Cumberland tp., March 30, 1863.

Sheriffalty.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

GEO. F. ECKENRODE.

Gettysburg, March 30, 1863. tc

Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

A. W. FLEMMING.

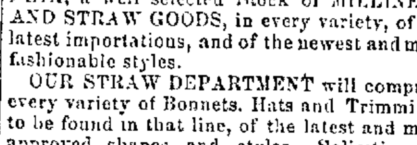
Gettysburg, March 30, 1863. tc

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the coming election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

JACOB SANDERS.

Mountpleasant tp., Mar. 23, 1863.



Herbst's Line.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he is now running a line of FREIGHT CARS from Gettysburg to Baltimore every week. He is prepared to convey Freight either way, in any quantity. He will attend, if desired, to the making of purchases in the city, and delivering the goods promptly at Gettysburg. His cars run to the Warehouse of J. H. Bosley, 203 North street, Baltimore.—He invites the attention of the public to his line, assuring them that he will spare no effort to accommodate all who may patronize him.

SAMUEL HERBST.

March 16, 1863. 3m*

Collectors,

TAKE NOTICE.—The Collectors of Taxes for 1861 and previous years, in the different townships of Adams county, are hereby notified that they will be required to settle up their Duplicates on or before the 20th and 21st days of APRIL next, on which days the Commissioners will meet at their office to give the necessary exonerations, &c.—and if the Collectors do not appear and make settlement at the time above mentioned, their accounts will be given immediately into the hands of a proper officer for collection.

The Collectors for 1862 will be required to pay over to the County Treasurer all monies that may be collected by the April Court.

WM. B. GARDNER, EPHRAIM MYERS, JACOB EPPELMAN, Commissioners of Adams county.

Attest—J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

Mar. 23, 1863. td

Russell's Screw Power

COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER. WITHOUT COG GEARING. *The Lightest Draft Mower in the World.*

It is the object of Farmers in purchasing a Machine to buy the best and cheapest. Both these objects will be attained by buying Russell's Screw Power.

The great amount of power lost in overcoming the friction of all Cog-geared Harvesters is saved in the Screw Power, by which we can offer the lightest draft Mower and Reaper in the world. This fact has been fully demonstrated by the various tests by Dynomometer and otherwise, to which the machine has been subjected during the last two seasons. Among the various points of superiority in this machine are the following:

The use of open malable iron guards, with a steel plate or face, ground to a cutting edge.—This with the knives, gives a perfect sheer cut.

Double Hinged Finger Bar.—No Mower can do good work, on all kinds of meadows, without a flexible bar. This bar can be raised and securely fastened, while passing from field to field.

Patent Adjustable Reel, performing its work equally as well upon rough ground as upon a level field.

There is no side Draft, or weight upon the horses' necks.

New and peculiar form of Shoe, which will not clog when mowing, with a light play when the Reaper is attached.

The subscriber who is Agent for this machine has fully tested it the last season, in wheat, grass, clover and oats, and feels satisfied that all who see this machine work will have no other.

A specimen machine can be seen by calling on the subscriber, near Gettysburg, on the Harrisburg road.

WILLIAM WIBLE, Agent.

CERTIFICATES.

We certify that we went to the farm of William Wible last harvest, for the purpose of examining the work done by him with Russell's Screw Power Mower and Reaper. We found Mr. Wible cutting some of the very worst kind of lodged grain, and feel satisfied it could not have been done better by any other machine. It is the lightest draft machine we ever saw.

PHILIP WEAVER, GEORGE BOYER.

We certify that we saw Mr. Wible mow with the above machine both in standing and lodged grass, with but one span of horses, and we consider it the best mower we ever saw.

GEORGE BOYER, GEORGE DEARDORFF.

Mar. 23, 1863. tf

For Sale.

TWO SECOND-HAND MANNY MACHINES, with Wood's Improvement. Enquire of

Mar. 23, 1863. WM. WIBLE.

Licenses.

THE following applications to keep public houses of entertainment, have been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on MONDAY, the 20th of APRIL next:

Charles Wid, Borough of Gettysburg.
Geo. W. McClellan, " "
John L. Tate, " "
Israel Yount, " "
David Bluebaugh, " "
Jacob Stock, " "
F. D. Smith, Franklin township.
Maria C. Eicholtz, " "
C. B. Hanes, " "
M. A. Miller, " "
George A. Corwell, " "
Henry Munshower, " "
George Bear, " "
John McCleary, " "
Benjamin Shriver, " "
Lawrence Brandt, Germany
John Eline, " "
Joseph Barker, " "
Peter Lingenfelter, " "
Levi Krebs, " "
Marcellus H. Crouse, " "
Christ'n Kaffensperger, Tyrone
A. M. Cool, " "
Samuel Sadler, " "
Charles Myers, Menallen
O. P. House, " "
John D. Becker, Huntington
Daniel H. Markley, " "
G. W. Hildebrand, " "
Jacob Martin, Oxford
George Shane, " "
Francis Bream, Cumberland
George W. Rex, Butler
David Keckler, " "
Henry Hartzel, " "
Peter Shively, Hamiltonban
Barney Bingham, " "
Jacob L. Grass, Straban
Conrad Moul, Latimore
Geo. C. Keidle, Mountpleasant
Robert M. Dicks, Reading
Francis J. Wilson, Bor. of Berwick.

STORE LICENSE.

Geo. F. Kalbfleisch, Bor. of Gettysburg.

JOHN EICHOLTZ, Clerk. Per S. H. EICHOLTZ, Dep'y.

Mar. 23, 1863. tc

Millinery Goods.

1863. SPRING. 1863.

WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT St., PHILA., have now in store a complete stock of STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS, including

Straw Hats and Bonnets,
Misses' and Children's Straw Goods,
Fancy and Crape Bonnets,
French Flowers, Ribbons, &c.,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Milliners.

Cash Buyers will find special advantage in examining this stock before purchasing.

March 16, 1863. 1m

Come Ye Weary

AND HEAVY LADEN.—The undersigned would respectfully inform his numerous friends that he has just received a fresh supply of that world-renowned "HASKEESH, or TURKISH EXHILERATING CANDY," imported directly from Turkey. This Candy possesses all the properties, but is without the baneful effects of opium. Its effect upon the human system is such that it will revive the weary, and your sleep after using this candy will be sweet, and your dreams enchanting. Every one should use it. Price only 25 cents a box. Sent post-paid on receipt of the price by addressing A. W. CAREY, Box 370, Lancaster, Pa.

March 16, 1863. 6t

Millinery

AND STRAW GOODS.—We have the pleasure of informing you that we are now prepared to offer, at our Old Stand, Nos. 103, 105 & 107 North SECOND St., PHILADELPHIA, a well selected Stock of MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, in every variety, of the latest importations, and of the newest and most fashionable styles.

OUR STRAW DEPARTMENT will comprise every variety of Bonnets, Hats and Trimmings to be found in that line, of the latest and most approved shapes and styles. Soliciting an early call, I remain yours, respectfully,

March 16, 1863. 1m H. WARD.

The Grocery Store

ON THE HILL.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., Earthenware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR & FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. TRY HIM.

Feb. 23, 1863. tf J. M. ROWE.

Children's Aid Society.

THE agent of the Children's Aid Society of Baltimore, Wm. C. Palmer, will be in Gettysburg on Monday, the 13th of April next, and the following day, with a company of children seeking homes in Adams county. Persons desirous of securing children from the Society, in aid of its benevolent objects, will please attend.

R. G. McCREARY, Secretary of Local Committee.

March 30, 1863. 2w

DOMESTICS, Prints, Ginghams, Brilliants &c., at A. SCOTT & SON'S.



Public Sale

OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, &c., from the Nursery of H. F. M. PETERS, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th, 1863, at GETTYSBURG, PA. On these six days will be offered Trees of good size, fine form, and in quality as healthy as can be grown and trained in any soils in the United States or other countries. 4000 to 6000 Trees, Vines, &c., will be offered at public outcry, in lots of from one to a half-dozen, five or six days, (or longer if much unfavorable weather should interfere.) The reason why we adopt this mode of offering trees at public outcry is because we wish to have the people satisfied with such stock as they may purchase. It has become a fact that many who wish to purchase and plant trees do not like the idea of purchasing articles "sight unseen," as many have often been imposed upon and defrauded by Traveling Agents, through the stock purchased not proving in quality as represented. We, therefore, being assured that our stock gives general satisfaction, embrace this opportunity of giving all a chance to see the stock when making the purchase. On the days above-mentioned, will be offered at public sale, trees of the best varieties in cultivation, as none of inferior flavored qualities are cultivated by us, and out of several hundred varieties of APPLES, PEACHES, PEARS & PLUMS, purchasers will have the opportunity of procuring the most desirable sorts, the largest sized and finest formed Standard Pear Trees, such as have never been purchased from travelling agents. It will surely pay to go a distance of 15 or 20 miles when there is an opportunity of purchasing Pear Trees which will prove satisfactory and are of good size.

Sizes of Trees which will be offered at sale:

Apple Trees,	6 to 9	feet.
Pear do., standard	5 to 7	"
Cherry do.,	4 to 6	"
Apricot do.,	4 to 5	"
Shade do., different kinds,	7 to 9	"
Peach do.,	4 to 6	"
Dwarf Pear Trees,	3 to 4	"
Plum do.,	4 to 5	"
Grape Vines, strong stocks.		
Evergreen Trees, very fine,	3 to 4	"

Evergreens, as well as other kinds of trees, are much more successful when planted from the middle of April until the middle of May than such as are planted so very early in the season when the soil is cold and wet. Trees of all kinds are known to have done much better that have been planted about corn-planting time than such as have been planted too early. During last Spring, from the 12th of April until about the first of May, some 20,000 trees have gone out from our Nursery, and, so far as heard from, they have proven a general success, much more so than is usually known of any that were ever planted before.

Tree Planters can all see the stock when purchasing, and need not fear getting such inferior stock as that often taken out by some travelling agents. The Peach trees can all be seen, and will be found to be the most healthy in their roots of any to be found.

A credit of eight months will be given to all who purchase to the amount of $5,00 and upwards, and when paying cash, 8 per cent. will be taken off.

☞Sale to commence at 8 o'clock on each day, at the place above-mentioned. Trees and Stock are from the Nursery of

H. F. M. PETERS, Near Bendersville, Adams county, Pa.

A. W. Flemming, Auctioneer.

March 16, 1863. ts

Central Nurseries,

YORK, PENNA.

The undersigned invite attention to their superior assortment of FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, &c., for the spring of 1863. The Fruit department embraces STANDARD AND DWARF TREES, in great variety and of superior growth. Also a large collection of GRAPES and other small fruits, RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS, &c. The Ornamental department, in addition to our large stock of ENGLISH ELM, NORWAY MAPLE and SILVER MAPLE, especially suited for street planting, and NORWAY SPRUCE, ARBOR VITÆ, AUSTRIAN, CORSICAN, RUSSIAN and SCOTCH PINES, of extra size, JUNIPERS, MAHONIAS, &c., particularly suited for Cemetery and Lawn planting, embraces a large and complete assortment of hardy Deciduous and Evergreen Trees, Flowering SHRUBS, ROSES, &c., &c., which we offer at very reasonable rates.

Catalogues on application.

EWD. J. EVANS & CO., York, Pa.

Mar. 16, 1863.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and filed by order of Court in this office, for the granting of a Charter of Incorporation to the "Bendersville Cemetery Association," and if no sufficient reason is shown to the contrary at the April Term next, said Court will decree and declare said association a body politic according to the articles, objects and conditions of their application.

By order of Court,

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's office, Gettysburg, March 16, 1863. 3t

Notice.

THE first and final account of John Krug, Assignee of Isaac Rife, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 20th day of APRIL next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

March 16, 1863. 4t*

Notice.

THE account of James Townsend, Assignee of Warner Townsend, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 20th day of APRIL next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

March 16, 1863. 4t*

Notice.

THE second and final account of John Burkholder and Solomon Bender, Assignees of Jesse M. Hutton, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 20th day of APRIL next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

March 16, 1863. 4t*

Notice.

THE first and final account of John McCleary, Committee of Martha Leeper, (lunatic,) has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 20th day of APRIL next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

March 16, 1863. 4t*

Notice.

THE second account of Samuel Bucher, Committee of John Gminter, (lunatic,) has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 20th day of APRIL next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

March 16, 1863. 4t*

1863. } PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. { 1863.

Howell & Bourke,

COR. FOURTH & MARKET STS., PHILA., have now in stock, a fine variety of WALL PAPERS, got up expressly for their Spring Trade. WINDOW PAPER of every grade, to which they invite the attention of Storekeepers.

☞In their Retail Department will be found the choicest styles of the season.

Feb. 23, 1863. 3m

An Apprentice

TO the Machine business wanted by the subscriber, at the Gettysburg Foundry.—Early application desired. A boy from the country, from 15 to 18 years of age, preferred.

DAVID STERNER.

March 23, 1863. 3t

THE Ladies will find a good assortment Dress Goods, cheap as usual—call and see them at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

A Small Farm

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale, the SMALL FARM he now occupies, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Stephen Gettier, Frederick Furney and others, containing 28 Acres, more or less, improved with a new two-story Frame HOUSE, new Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, a well of never-failing water at the dwelling, (the water from which is conveyed into the barn-yard,) two Orchards of choice fruit, &c. The land is under good cultivation, having been well limed, and under good fencing. The land is equal to limestone.

Possession will be given on the first day of April next. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

JOSEPH A. ORNDORFF.

Feb. 2, 1863. 2m*

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer at private sale their estate, known as "VIRGINIA MILLS," in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, Pa., within one mile of Fairfield. The tract contains upwards of 500 ACRES, of which 300 are excellent farm land, and the residue covered with good timber. The land is of the best quality and usually yields a sure crop of both winter and summer grain. Besides the stream upon which the Mills are built, running through the tract, the farm has water in almost every field.—There are on the tract a Two-story



Stone Dwelling HOUSE, Stone Back-building, Two-story LOG HOUSE attached, large Bank Barn, of frame, with all the modern conveniences, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, &c. The Mill is three stories high, of stone, with two pair of burrs, chopping stones, all in complete order; Saw Mill, Miller's House, Tenant House; two excellent Orchards on the place, with a large amount of yard fruit, of every variety. The Gettysburg extension of the Penna. Railroad is located through the farm. This estate offers inducements for safe investments not often found.—The title is indisputable.

☞Persons desirous of viewing the property, or purchasing, will call upon our Attornies, M. & W. McClean, Esqs., in Gettysburg.

MARY MYERS, MARY V. MYERS.

Feb. 16, 1863. tf

Highly Important

INFORMATION.—A RARE CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE. READ! READ!! READ!!!

THE EASTERN ART UNION ASSOCIATION have now ready for distribution to subscribers their beautiful chromo lithograph of "THE UPRISING OF THE SPIRIT OF THE NORTH," a splendid national picture, size 24x36, of the great uprising of the North, when the telegraph brought the electric news that Fort Sumpter had fallen. No parlor should be without this superb engraving. Price only THREE DOLLARS, and sent securely sealed, on rollers, post-paid on receipt of the price. Every person who purchases one of these engravings is entitled to a prize varying in value from one dollar to *three hundred dollars.* Send in your orders early, to

A. W. CAREY, Box 370, Lancaster, Pa.

March 16, 1863. 6t

Making Room

FOR NEW GOODS.—PICKING is selling off all his old stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, at greatly reduced prices, to make room for his Spring supply.

Now is the time to buy cheap

Call soon to secure bargains.

Feb. 2, 1863

Clothing & Groceries.

THE Store Room of Henry Beitler, on the Baltimore Turnpike, four miles from Gettysburg, will be opened on the 1st of April next as a Clothing and Grocery Store. Customers will get paid for Butter three cents more a pound than the common price.

G. G. DOSE.

March 16, 1863. 3t

Auctioneering.

THE undersigned, having obtained License under the United States Excise Law, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of Auctioneering and Sale Crying, and will be glad to receive a liberal share of the public's patronage. He promises satisfaction to all who may employ him. Charges moderate. Residence, in Mountpleasant township, half a mile south of Hann's Station. Post office address, Granite P. O., Adams county, Pa.

JOHN STALLSMITH.

Feb. 9, 1863. 2½m*

Notice.

CHRISTIAN J. CASHMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of C. J. Cashman, late of Straban twp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Gettysburg, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB BENNER, Adm'r.

Mar. 9, 1863. 6t

Notice.

GEORGE BERGAW'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of George Bergaw, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in the same township and the last named in Straban township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

PETER BERGAW, JOHN G. BRINKERHOFF, Executors.

Mar. 9, 1863. 6t*

Notice.

JAMES A. BRADY'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of James A. Brady, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Oxford township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN S. BRADY, Executor.

Feb. 23, 1863. 6t*

Savings Institution.

THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION of Adams county, receives money on Deposite daily, from 9 o'clock, a. m., until 3 o'clock, p. m. Interest on Deposites from 2 to 5 per cent. Special Deposites paid agreeably to notice, and transient Deposites on demand, with interest.

Gettysburg, Feb. 9, 1863. 6t

Watches, Jewelry,

AND SILVER-WARE.—The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of style—comprising all of the newest and most beautiful designs.

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, equal to Coin—and the best make of SILVER PLATED WARE. Each article is warranted to be as represented.

☞Watches and Jewelry carefully Repaired and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY, (Successor to Stauffer & Harley,) No. 622 Market street, Philad'a.

Mar. 9, 1863. 3m&3msep.1

Special Notice.

I have adopted this method to inform those indebted to me that I need money. It is hoped they will call as early as possible and settle their accounts, many of which have been standing for years. This is the first time I have had occasion to call on them for money, and will therefore expect a prompt response.

March 16, 1863. F. B. PICKING.

Pay Up.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of H. H. Rowe & Bro. are requested to settle immediately, as the books must be closed.

Mar. 16, 1863. H. H. ROWE & BRO.

The Cheapest

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Coatings, Jeans, Cord, Flannels, Blankets, Gloves, Hosiery, and a large lot of CARPETING, to be had at the cheap cash store of

Nov. 3, 1862. GEO. ARNOLD.

Fresh Reinforcements.

STRENGTHENING OUR POSITION.—We are constantly adding new supplies to our already large and fashionable stock of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have every style of Spring and Summer Hats, which in quality and price cannot fail to please. Boy's and Men's Hats and Caps of every description, and of the latest styles. Our stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c., &c.,

was never more complete. Ladies, Gentlemen and Children can be accommodated with anything in this line, as we are better prepared now to give fits and greater bargains than ever before. If you want bargains, good fits and fashionable goods, call at the sign of the BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg street.

JOHN CULP, ALEX. COBEAN.

June 9, 1862.

Fresh Groceries,

NEW NOTIONS, FINE LIQUORS, &C.—The undersigned has just returned from the city with the largest stock of new goods he has yet laid in, which, having bought for cash, he is prepared to sell as low as anybody here or elsewhere. He will enumerate a portion of his stock: COFFEES, SUGARS, Molasses, Cheese, Bacon, Potatoes, Salt, Vinegar, Spices, Candies, Soaps, Brooms, Brushes, Halters, Bed Cords, Cedar and Willow Ware, SEGARS and TOBACCOS, large lots of best and common brands; with all sorts of NOTIONS.

He has a finer stock of LIQUORS than is usually found outside of the cities, viz: Imported and Domestic Brandies, four kinds, the best for medicinal uses; Old Rye, very superior, for the same purpose; Imported Wines, also Domestic Wine; Schiedam Schnapps, Rums, Whiskies, &c. Every article is warranted to be what it is sold for.

Recollect, this is the place to buy cheap.—Let such as doubt it call, and they will be convinced.

GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH.

Jan. 19, 1863.

New Store!

NEW GOODS AND GREAT BARGAINS!—The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and surrounding country, that he has opened a NEW STORE in Gettysburg, in the room lately occupied by J. C. Guinn & Bro., on the North West corner of the Diamond, where he will keep a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, CARPETING, &C.,

of every description, among which will be found the latest styles of Spring Goods. The Ladies particularly are requested to call and examine my stock, as I feel satisfied it has never been surpassed in this place for beauty and cheapness. Gentlemen, also, are requested to call, as there is no article in the line of GENTLEMEN'S WEAR that they cannot be accommodated with, at prices that will astonish them.

I will also keep on hand a large supply of GROCERIES, which will be sold very cheap. My stock of QUEENSWARE, &c., will also be found handsome, durable and cheap, whilst my CARPETING cannot be surpassed.

It is my intention to keep a first class Store—keeping on hand nothing but good goods—and to sell cheap—having adopted the motto—"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

I would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage, as I hope by strict attention to business, and by dealing honestly with my customers, to give satisfaction to all.

MICHAEL SPANGLER.

April 14, 1862.

Good News for Everybody!

COME TO GOLDMAN'S, AT SAMSON'S OLD STAND! ALL NEW GOODS!

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

Isaac Goldman, just from Baltimore, has opened a Clothing and Variety Store at Samson's Old Corner, on the Diamond, in Gettysburg, where he offers a large stock of Goods in his line, and which he will sell at prices so low as to astonish all buyers. His assortment, which will be found made of the best materials in the best manner, comprises everything in the line of Men's & Boys' Wear, viz:

Over Coats, a large variety;
Dress Coats, a large variety;
Sack Coats, a large variety;
Pantaloons, a large variety;
Vests, a large variety;
Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties,
Gloves, Suspenders, Carpet Bags,
Knives, Port Monnaies,
Gentlemen's Dressing Combs, &c.
Heavy Boots, not to be beat;
Segars, Tobacco.

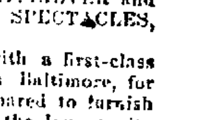
Fine assortment of Pipes, &c., &c.

Give him a call. No trouble to show Goods. By selling good Goods, at moderate profits, he hopes to please all purchasers. Don't forget "the Spot"—Samson's Old Corner.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15, 1862.

Something New.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that

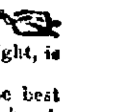


he has opened a WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. J. L. Schick's Store, and fronting the Square, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest city prices, and all purchases will be guarantied as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of SPECTACLES, and Spectacle Glasses; and having much



experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand. JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

JOSEPH BEVAN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1861. tf

New Goods.

SPRING GOODS!—CHOICE GOODS! FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just received and are now opening a large and choice assortment of SPRING GOODS, to which they invite the attention of the public. Having been purchased with care at reduced prices, we are prepared to give our customers bargains. Our stock has been largely increased by the addition of a choice variety of the latest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, material for MENS' WEAR, CARPETING, QUEENSWARE, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., comprising a complete assortment of everything usually wanted. Call early and select bargains for yourselves.

FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

April 7, 1862.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures; Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture."

[June 3, 1861. tf

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, Corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.—We are prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, Marble Mantles, Slabs for Cabinet Makers, and all other work appertaining to our business. We will guarantee satisfaction both as to execution and price. Call and see our designs and specimens of work.

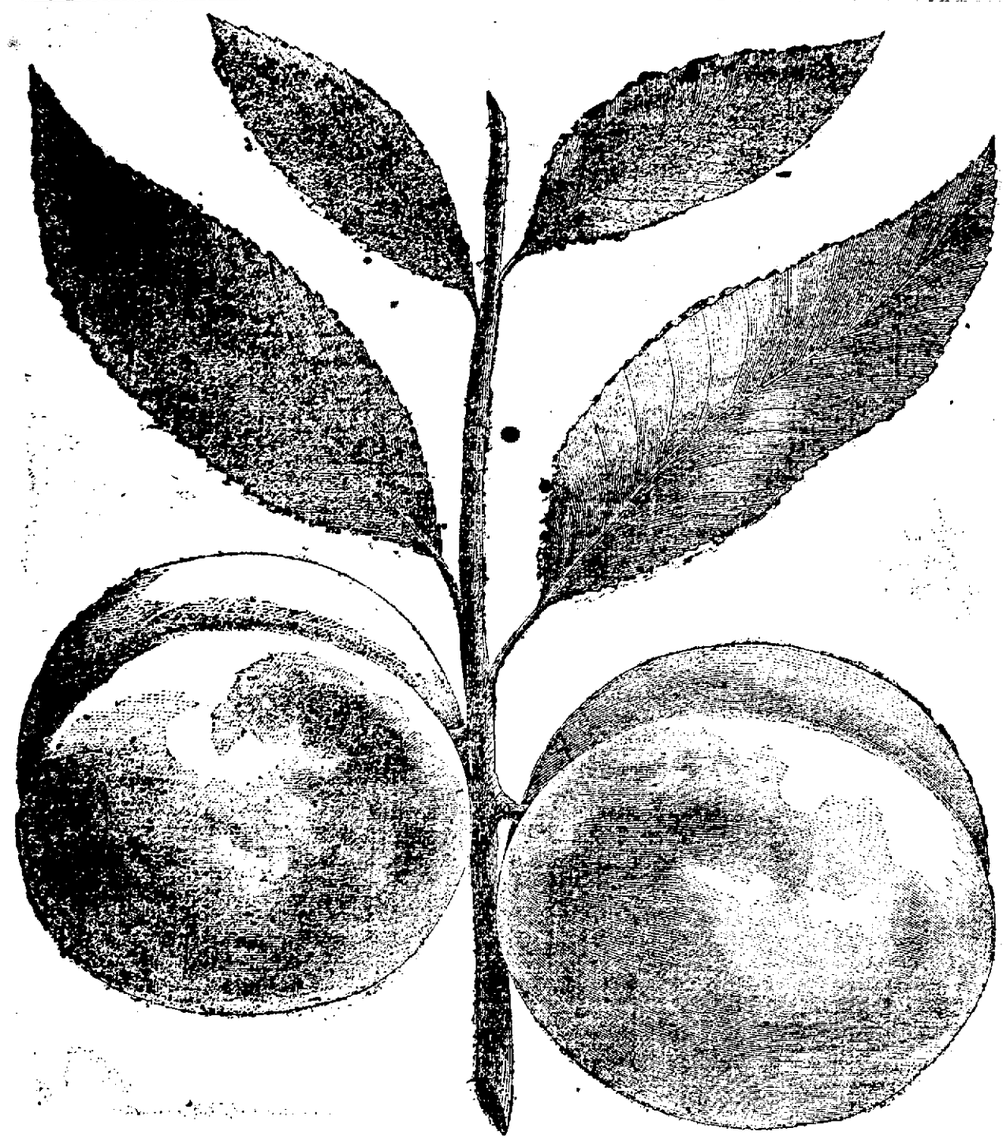
Feb. 2, 1863. tf

TRUNKS, Umbrellas, Carpet Sacks, &c., very cheap at PICKING'S.

COAL OIL—at DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®



The above are sample specimens of Peaches which were grown in a season of extreme drought, on soil which could not have produced more than four or five bushels of wheat per acre without enriching it, and were grown on soil in which the worm insect has proven itself very injurious to the tree and fruit. And where the yellows also is subjected to enfeeble trees, inasmuch so as to cause trees to produce inferior, worthless and imperfect grown fruit, when not properly treated, and not true remedies are complied with. But with treatments favorable for their invigoration and the duration of peach trees, and for rendering them capable of producing their fruits into full perfection. The trees can be restored healthy and vigorous for scores of years, through favorable treatment.

But the true remedies which only can guarantee certain success in the cultivation of the above luscious fruit, are really not known and made use of or practised by the hundreds or thousands who are taking an interest in the cultivation of the above luscious fruit. The remedies which should be made use of are very easy to comply with, which will accomplish, and to prove very certain in effecting very good and lasting results, inasmuch so as to have proven to restore trees with rank foliage, which had already been affected with the yellows, to health, and to produce fruits which were grown in full perfection.

But in order that the whole points and mysteries can become presented in such a manner as to have full explanations to the whole and all the points, an Illustrated Map is introduced and offered for sale at a very reasonable figure. And single peach trees will, when under favorable treatment, produce fruit per annum which will be worth more than double the cost of a map.

Single Peach trees, when under improved and favorable treatment, at a proper age, will produce fruit to the value of from $4 to $6 and $8 per tree per annum; and an acre of such trees will bring in about as much profit as eight or ten acres of wheat can produce, with but comparatively little attention or labor.

There is scarcely one case of an orchardist out of hundreds of thousands who has ever realized the real value of an orchard five or ten acres in extent, because they have never given their orchard a good chance or a full trial. But there are numbers of orchards that we have an account of, which are under favorable treatment, of from five to ten acres in extent, which have yielded as much and really more clear profit per annum than a plantation of two or three hundred acres of land, under the highest state of cultivation.

But, then again, there are hundreds of thousands of orchards which scarcely prove to produce sufficient in value to justify the owners for sparing the grounds which they occupy. And why is this so? This is entirely owing to the fact, that such orchards have not the treatment rendered which they require for producing heavy incomes. And why are the masses of orchardists not more interested in rendering such treatment which is needed to enable their orchards to produce heavy incomes? This is owing to the fact, that orchardists have not the required information and instructions on those important points, and have never tried any experiments in order to make improvements, and thus have not, as yet, met with any great results and success to encourage them for giving their orchards a fair trial and chance.

What man is there who would not be encouraged if he could gain a profit of $300 or $400 per annum from an acre of land? Surely, all would be much encouraged if they could do so. That can, in a reasonable manner be done, with much convenience, if the proper means are made use of, and if a fair trial is given. The above amount can be made from one acre of land, in an orchard with good and improved treatment, and with a real good chance, and we can give good reason why.

Single apple trees, under good and favorable treatment, have proven to produce from twenty-five to forty bushels of apples, which have been sold at from 75 cents to $1.25 per bushel, which would rate the amount of income per tree at about $25 per acre. Then just thirty trees per acre would insure an income of a fancy sum of $750. But with unfavorable treatment, such results cannot become produced, neither such heavy incomes be expected.

But a MAP is now introduced in which information can be obtained to rear up trees, which will, in due time, produce much greater incomes than the above alluded to. And if the modes, which are pointed out in the map are closely complied with, will add to render the most beneficial and improved treatment which can become rendered to orchards in all time to come.

Then it can with full assurance be guaranteed that single apple trees can become formed in due season, which will produce from forty to sixty and seventy-five bushels of apples in a season. And should any one doubt this, then they need only spare a few dollars to procure a map, and you will only need to try the improved treatment closely as directed, to the use of one tree, and in a few years you will realize the difference between making an improvement or none.

In a map it will become ascertained that there is a very beneficial improvement pointed out for preparing the soil with much convenience before planting trees in, which will insure a certain guarantee to render fruit trees very productive in low, wet and unfavorable soils, and in unfavorable seasons, and it will be found that the mode for preparing is done with much care and convenience.

In the last place, the map contains the most improved information on the keeping and preserving of all kinds of fruits, that can be introduced, to guarantee certain success, and especially for keeping apples. It points out how to put them away to insure them to keep with much success the whole year round, and especially such as Rambo and other early winter apples; it insures their successful keeping until next harvest, or until there are apples again. The information or instruction which is contained in a map, for keeping apples with success, will be worth from five to ten and twenty times as much per annum as a map will cost to hundreds and thousands, in proportion to extent of orchards or fruit growing.

Price per single copy only $2, or ten copies to one address will be furnished for $17.50 in advance. They will be forwarded by express to any parts ordered, on receipt of the required amount.

We require and desire the names of all such, and their residences, who may at any time be found out to copy, or steal information from maps of other purchasers; or, in other words, such who refuse purchasing a map, and do not have in possession a copy themselves, but intend to copy information from maps purchased by others, such are to become reported to head quarters, and expect our agents and postmasters to see to the same, as such copying and acts on the part of any, would be considered as swindling that sum out of us. As we have put the price of the map at such a very low figure, in order that it will prove in the reach of every family to procure a copy. The price of the map ought to be about ten dollars, and then the purchaser could yet double his money ten or twenty times per annum out of it, if he makes full use of its information. But we expect every honest-thinking man will procure a copy for himself, and of course do not think of copying from those which others have purchased and paid for.

All postmasters are appointed agents to receive subscriptions and money for the same, and sending it on to us. If heavy sums are to be remitted, it would be best to remit check or draft on bank.

Address,

H. F. M. Peters

Floradale P. O. Adams County, Penna.

POSTMASTERS PLEASE SEND ON YOUR ADDRESS FOR HANDBILLS AND CIRCULARS OF INDUCEMENTS.

Removal.—Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of

TIN-WARE,
PRESSED AND
JAPANED WARE,

and will always be ready to do REPAIRING,
ROOFING and SPOUTING

also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited. A. P. BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!—A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods as cheap as the cheapest at A. SCOTT & SON'S

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

J. L. SCHICK has just received a lot of cheap Looking Glasses.

New Restaurant.

THE undersigned has opened a Restaurant, at the corner of York and Liberty streets, Gettysburg, where he will keep everything in the eating line in season—also Ale, Lager, and Cider, Segars, Tobacco, &c. He is likewise fitting up a Saloon for Ice Cream at the same place. He hopes, by attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of custom. HENRY W. CHRISMER.

May 5, 1862.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HORNER'S New Drug Store.

A Ready Market.

100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED.—We have taken the house lately occupied by Klinefelter, Bollinger & Co., with a determination to pay the highest market prices for all kinds of Grain. You will find us supplied with PLASTER, GUANO of all kinds, GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail. LUMBER, COAL, and every other article in our line of business sold at the lowest possible rates for Cash. Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

DIEHL, BRINKERHOFF & CO.

April 22, 1861. tf

MOURNING GOODS.—The finest assortment of Mourning Goods ever offered, can now be seen and bought at lower prices than they have ever been sold before. Call at once at the sign of the Red Front.

April 21. FAHNESTOCK BROS.

UMBRELLAS of every variety at PICKING'S.

TRUNKS and Carpet Sacks cheap at PICKING'S

Advertisements.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)

Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

Professional Card.

HAVING previously announced our association together as practictioners of medicine, we now state that, on and after this date, we will enter into an equal and permanent partnership. We will give our united and combined attention to our professional duties, and endeavor, faithfully and satisfactorily, to discharge them. S. G. KINZER, M. D.,
N. G. KEIRLE, M. D.

Littlestown, March 1, 1863.

N. B. Being desirous of closing up my old business, those knowing themselves indebted to me are respectfully requested to make prompt settlement, either by note or payment.

S. G. KINZER, M. D.

March 2, 1863. 3m

Medical Card.

DOCTORS O'NEAL & SWOPE have associated themselves for the PRACTICE OF MEDICINE in Gettysburg and its vicinity.—Office in Wills' Building, opposite the Bank. Night calls will, for the present, be made at the residence of Dr. Swope, in East York street.

Dec. 22, 1862. 3m

Drs. Cress & Taylor,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS.—The above named gentlemen, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. Having had large surgical experience in the U. S. Army, and extensive hospital practice, they respectfully solicit your patronage. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctioned by practice of the ablest ECLECTIC PRACTITIONERS, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c. Office in Baltimore street, opposite McCreary's Saddler Shop. Volunteers' families attended free of charge during their absence.

DR. JAMES CRESS. DR. WM. TAYLOR.

Jan. 19, 1863.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stœver.

DENTIST.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Bastress & Peters

PAY the highest cash prices for all kinds of GRAIN,

FLOUR,
SEEDS, &c.,

at the Brick Warehouse in New Oxford.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail—also, LUMBER, COAL, GUANO, PLASTER, &c.

April 28, 1862. 1y*

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. M'Creary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Hersh, Samuel Durborow, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abdiel F. Gitt, James H. Marshall, M. Eichelberger.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPEE.

July 25, 1859.

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair-Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-e-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 6, 1860.

NEW SPRING GOODS—just opened at the New Store of M. SPANGLER.

Stratton Bryant & Co.

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGES, LOCATED IN PHILADELPHIA, S. E. COR. 7TH AND CHESNUT STS. New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis.

Book-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞For full particulars send for a circular.

Oct. 20, 1862. 1y

Vinegar---Vinegar.

THE undersigned has commenced the manufacture of Vinegar, on Washington street, a few doors north of West Middle street, Gettysburg. He has been manufacturing this Vinegar for nearly one year, and it has given general satisfaction. The superiority of this Vinegar over all other manufactured Vinegar, consists in it being made entirely of grain, no acid of any kind being used in its composition, and free from everything injurious. It is strong, and at the same time pleasant to the taste, and has all the preservative qualities found in pure Cider Vinegar. He is prepared to wholesale this Vinegar in any quantity. Call and examine for yourselves. ADAM DIEHL.

Certificate.

WE, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have used in our families, for various purposes, the Vinegar manufactured and sold by ADAM DIEHL, and find it to be all that he represents it to be. We have fairly tested it and believe it to be superior in every respect, to any other manufactured Vinegar we have ever used, and would recommend it to all persons.

Wm. Boyer & Son, Gettysburg,
Jacob Norbeck & Co., "
Codori & Gillespie, "
John Chamberlin, Franklin twp.,
Levi Pitzer, "
A. F. Gitt, Oxford.

May 12, 1862. 1y*

1862. 1862.
Bargains! Bargains!

IN

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.—Having just received a very large supply of the above goods, we are prepared to sell them lower than ever sold in this place. My stock is most complete, embracing every style of Shoes and Hats made.

HATS AND CAPS,

consisting of all the latest styles for Spring and Summer.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children.

City-made and Eastern work from 25 cents up. TRUNKS of every description and kind.

☞Call and examine the bargains at

April 21, 1862. R. F. McILHENY'S.

General McClellan

EXPECTED IN GETTYSBURG.—Everybody be prepared. The undersigned would most respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity to call and examine his well selected stock of goods, as he has just returned from the city with as fine an assortment of goods in his line as you will find in this or any other town.

Ladies, now is the time to call and get those fine woolen Scarfs, Shoneal Scarfs, fine Gauntlets, woolen Under-sleeves, and all those nice little Extures for the toilet in the way of Brushes, Combs and Perfumeries, all of which can be had at No. 113, right opposite the Bank.

Gentlemen, a word to you. H. G. Carr's is the place to get the best and cheapest underclothing in the town as follows: Over-shirts, Under-shirts, Drawers of all kinds, long and short Stockings from 13 cents up to 75 cents a pair. Soldiers, a few remarks to you: H. G. Carr's is the place to get those good Buckskin Gauntlets, Army Socks, all kinds of Army Knives and heavy Knives; also knife, fork and spoon all in one; the regular army Shirts and Drawers, Sleeping Caps, woolen Scarfs of all kinds. Smokers, H. G. Carr has as fine an assortment of Smoking Tobacco and Pipes as you can chase up any place. Chewing Tobacco and Cigars of all kinds and prices.

Also, Hardware, Queensware, all kinds of Spices, Groceries, first-rate Cider and Grape Vinegar, all kinds of Fancy Soaps, all kinds of Essences, Patent Medicines, Coal Oil and Lamps, and a very handsome assortment of Perfumeries. Now is the time. Come one, come all, and give us a call. Don't forget the place, No. 113, in East York street, opposite the Bank, H. G. CARR, Agent.

Nov. 17, 1862.

Hardware

AND GROCERIES.—The subscribers has just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE AND GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &C.,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Oils, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any other house out of the city.

JOEL B. DANNER,
June 9, 1862. DAVID ZIEGLER.

New Firm.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS, NOTIONS, &c.

The undersigned have gone into partnership in the Grocery and Provision business, at the old stand of W. Gillespie, in York street, one door east of Will's Hotel, Gettysburg, where they will constantly keep on hand for sale, a general variety of goods in their line, viz:

COFFEES,
SUGARS,
MOLASSES,
SYRUPS,
TEAS,
SALT,
HAMS,
SHOULDERS,
SIDES,
FISH,
POTATOES,
BEANS, &c.,
FLOUR AND FEED,
With any quantity of
CONFECTIONS,
FRUITS,
NOTIONS, &c., &c., &c.

They expect also to deal largely in COAL OIL and COAL OIL LAMPS—promising a good article of the former and a fine assortment of the latter.

Having enlarged the Store and Ware Rooms, they are prepared to keep a large stock, all of which will be disposed of at the lowest rates. They offer such bargains as have never heretofore been had in this place.

Give us a trial. No effort spared to please.
GEO. A. CODORI,
JOSEPH S. GILLESPIE.

April 28, 1862.

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,
Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

★★★

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE *LINIMENT*, THE

GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

As an Alleviator of Pain, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, **Rheumatic Disorders** of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has never been known to fail.

For Neuralgia, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of **Headache** in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

Toothache also will it cure instantly.

For Nervous Debility and General Lassitude arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

For Piles.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a *radical* cure.

Quinsy and Sore Throat are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

Sprains are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Burns and Scalds, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, of Conn., the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment taken internally, cures Cholic, Cholera Morbus and Cholic.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

TRY IT.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horses to travel with comparative ease.

EVERY HORSE OWNER

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,

IS THE

SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

And thousands have found it truly

A FRIEND IN NEED!

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.

MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,
46 Cliff Street, New York.

☞Sold by all dealers everywhere.

Dec. 8, 1862. 1y

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg.

P. S.—He is a licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States.

Nov. 24, 1862.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

COAL OIL—at DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic.

THIS Medicine, a compound extract, carefully distilled from a common weed growing on the sea shore, is an infallible remedy for Dyspepsia.

Possessing all the properties of iodide of iron, iodide of potassium and iodine, and nearly every component ingredient of the gastric juice, it converts the food into chyme, which is the first process of digestion.

It brings up the tone of the stomach, and promotes appetite and a relish for food.

It permanently strengthens the stomach and purifies and restores the gastric secretions.

In cases of weakness or debility, whether constitutional or from abuse or dissipation; even when the digestive organs are in a tolerably healthy condition, it is unsurpassed as a stimulant and alterative tonic.

It is peculiarly effective as a remedy for the languor of the spring season, by which the strong and healthy as well as the feeble and delicate are affected.

It purifies the blood, reinvigorates the animal functions and restores health and muscle.

It regulates the bowels so gradually that, after its use for a month or two, even in cases of chronic constipation, nature will be enabled to perform her functions without the aid of purgative medicines.

It is pleasant to the taste, harmless under all circumstances and in every condition of the system.

Being distilled from kelp in the same manner that Jamaica spirits are distilled from sugar cane, it leaves no prostration or other bad consequences after its use has been discontinued; while the bases of all other tonics are the stimulating but poisonous properties of corn whisky or alcohol.

To know the utility of this medicine read the following certificates, selected from different sections of the country, so that whoever may read of it may see evidences of its good effects near by:—

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1862.

DR. SCHENCK:—Dear Sir—This is to certify that your MANDRAKE PILLS and SEAWEED TONIC have completely cured my wife of a congested liver of long standing, during which time she was visited almost daily by our family physician, and the only thing he would prescribe for her were powerful emetics until her system was completely worn out by continual vomiting. Everything we would hear of we tried, but all to no purpose;—and finally my wife saw your advertisement in the paper, and concluded to go and see you, although she had little if any confidence in any doctors, after the experience she went through.

She has taken about four bottles of TONIC and three boxes of PILLS, and now can boast of as good health as she ever enjoyed in her life. I think this one of the most remarkable cures on record, and if publishing these lines will benefit the sick or afflicted you are at liberty to do so. CHARLES NEILL,
No. 190 7th avenue, cor. of Twenty-third st.

LYNN, Mass., June 16, 1862.

DR. SCHENCK—Dear Sir:—I meant to call on you when you were in Boston, to make an acknowledgment to you for the great good I have derived from the use of your Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. I called on you in May last. I thought I had consumption, but you said it was liver complaint and dyspepsia, and recommended the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. I suppose you have forgotten me; but I will try to explain the case, and I think you will recollect me. I had to wait some time for my turn. Your rooms were full. I got to sleep on the sofa. I felt so dull that when I would sit down in the day time I would fall asleep, but could not sleep at night. I think if I had not come to you I would have been in my grave by this time.

Now I will try and relate how I was then and how I am now, and if it can be of use to you, you may publish it. For three years before I came to you I had a pain in my right side and shoulder-blade, low spirited, bowels costive, skin yellow, tongue coated, breath bad, and appetite all gone. I think I could go a week without eating, and not be hungry; and if I did eat, it would fill me full of wind. I would often get nervous spells at night, and think I could not live until morning. I had a little cough, and have spit a quart of blood at a time, and felt sure, until you examined me, that I had consumption.

I have taken in all seven bottles of the Seaweed Tonic, and three boxes of Mandrake Pills, and they have cured me. I feel like a new man; but oh, no wonder I felt sick. The pills took right hold of my liver, and the tonic my stomach. For nine days I think I felt worse, for everything appeared alive in me, and I was sure I was full of worms; but in a few days things started, and no one would believe what quantities of black bile, slime and corruption passed my bowels, but I saw no worms. I wish the world knew of the effect of the Seaweed Tonic; it is a good medicine and it will bring up the appetite if anything in the world will. I do not believe you will know me, for I am so changed; but I am bound to see you the next time you come to Boston. As I said before, I am now a well man. My skin is as clear and tongue as clean as yours; I have gained seventeen pounds in flesh, and solid at that; I can eat as much as any one man in Lynn. Am in the shoe business, and every body knows me here, and I am well known in Boston and New York. I am always talking about you and your medicine, and suppose have been the means of selling many dollars' worth already. Yours, respectfully, JAMES T. JONES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4, 1861.

DR. SCHENCK—Dear Sir:—I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate in addition to many you have already received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification of the wonderful cures your Mandrake Pills and Seaweed Tonic have effected in the entire cure of one of the most stubborn cases of the affection of the liver. For three years I suffered beyond description. All my friends, as well as myself, came to the conclusion that my time in this life was short. Such was the terrible condition to which I was reduced that life to me had become a burden; my whole system was in a state of inflammation; I could not eat; I could not sleep; my whole body was filled with pain; swellings would arise in my wrists and ankles, rendering them totally useless. On several occasions I was attacked with a rush of blood to the head, which would fell me to the ground, and I would be carried away for dead. I applied to several eminent physicians of our city, who administered all the medicines they thought would reach the case, but of no avail. One of them said he could do no more for me, and advised me, as a last resort, to drink cod liver oil. Not relishing the horrible trash, I declined to take it. Accident put your advertisement in my hands. I called on you, you examined me and told me what was the nature of my disease. You then ordered me your Pills and Tonic, with an observance of diet, pledging your word that in one week I would find myself another man. I followed your advice, and, as you predicted, an astonishing cure was effected. I continued your Pills and Tonic for some time, and now thank God for his goodness and your valuable medicine, I am once more restored to perfect health. I most earnestly recommend to all those who are suffering from an affection of the liver to give your Pills and Tonic a fair trial, and a cure will be effected. I have sent many persons to you, and they have all been cured. Any information my fellow citizens may further require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, No. 812 Federal street, between Eighth street and Passayunk road.

CHARLES JOHNSON, SR.,
Formerly Printing Ink Manufacturer.

Dr. J. H. Schenck can be consulted at his principal office No. 39 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday; and at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday. Letters for advice should always be directed to Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers generally.

PRICES.

Pulmonic Syrup, $1 per bottle, $5 half dozen.
Sea Weed Tonic, $1 per bottle, $5 half dozen.
Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

Mar. 9, 1863. 1m

COTTON GLOVES, for Men and Boys, can be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

WE have just received a new assortment of Queensware, to which we invite the attention of buyers. A. SCOTT & SON.

DR. TOBIAS' celebrated Derby Condition Powders, for Horses and Cattle, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

ALL kinds of STRAW GOODS, embracing Men's and Boys' Hats, Misses' and Children's Hats, Shaker Hoods, &c., &c., at

April 21 R. F. McILHENY'S.

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